THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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100 Songs by Henry Russell (Music and Words), the only authorised edition, containing all his newest and best Songs	0	12
100 Popular Songs and Ballads (Music and Words), including the most admired Operatic Songs and Popular Ballads sung by Sims Reeves, and a variety of the best Songs of the old composers	0	12
100 Songs by Dibdin, the only edition containing the Music and Words	0	12
100 Songs of Scotland (Music and Words), being a collection of those most admired and sung ...	0	12
100 Popular Comic Songs (Music and Words), including Sam Cowell's and Hugo Vamp's Comic Scenes, and every variety of Comic Songs..	0	12
100 Songs of Ireland (Music and Words), a collection of those most admired and sung	0	12
100 Negro and American Songs, sung by Christy's Minstrels (Music and Words), embracing the most admired and popular Songs of America.	0	12
120 of Christy's Minstrels' Songs with Choruses (Music and Words), the whole of the best Songs as sung by them	0	12
PERFECT CURE'S Comic Songs, containing 41 of the best, sung by "Stead"	0	12
SAM COWELL'S Comic Songster containing 40 of his gems of Comic Songs	0	12
MACKNEY'S new Comic Song Book, containing 40 selected Comic Songs............................	0	12

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a shipment of the above Harmoniums, made specially to their order. They will be found peculiarly suitable for the traveller, for camp use, or for board ship, as they are not at all liable to get out of order.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR.

HERBERT & Co. invite notice to a richly toned Presentation Guitar, manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother o'pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 200 cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS.

WHEATSTONE'S Double Action, Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes. HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful instruments by Wheatstone. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch*, and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by Wheatstone. From Rs. 100 each cash.

A large selection of Concertinas, and Concertina and Piano Music.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SUPERIOR VIOLINS

OF excellent tone and highly finished, after the various models of Straduarius, Amati, Guenarius, Magini, and of other renowned Violin makers. From Rs. 50 each, cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

WITH Two Rows of Keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers.

Herbert & Co., have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in a small Church or Chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages;—the lowest set of Keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way suitable for leading a number of voices, the Instrument has sixteen stops and is made of solid oak wood,—the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a Small Church Organ:—it stands above 8 feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India. Price Rs. 700.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & CO.

NEW FLUTES.

HERBERT & Co. have this day opened out some of the *perfected* Flutes of the following description, viz: the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates; it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embrochure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c. are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver.

A strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass, contains the Flute which has two cork joints only. Price Rs. 150 each Cash.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Flutes are sold in London for twelve guineas each.

PIANO-FORTE SYMPATHETIC.

HERBERT & CO. have now on sale several of these beautiful SOLID GRAND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, and which they can guarantee as being of the most perfect finish and manufacture.

Each Instrument has the full compass of 7 octaves, and comprises all the most modern improvements tending to produce perfection of touch and purity of tone. By the perfectly novel arrangement of the strings each note is, as it were, *strengthened and reproduced by sympathetic vibrations*, giving rise to its justly earned title of *Piano-forte Sympathetic*.

Herbert & Co. have received notice of extensive shipments of these splendid Pianos, and as their premises are not sufficiently large to enable them to warehouse considerable numbers, Herbert & Co. have determined to sell the instruments at the lowest possible price to ensure quick returns.

These Pianos are made of *thoroughly seasoned, massive, solid Mahogany*, and are secured in the most efficient way by *numerous transverse bars, by strongly wrought metallic plates, and by through bolting*.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE MINIMA HARMONIUM.

THIS elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium. Rs. 280.

Other Minima Harmoniums of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases, but *without* the Percussion Action. Rs. 240.

The Minima Harmonium is especially adapted for the traveller, or the voyager, or for any one who has to remove from place to place, it is manufactured expressly so that it can be taken to pieces by any one (even by a native servant, so simple is its construction,) and each instrument is provided with a well made box with lock and key measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the above quoted cash prices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.—The Christian Martyr, by Paul de la Roche. The above master-piece, which has caused the greatest sensation at the International Exhibition, has been photographed by an eminent artist by the permission of the owner. Plain Rs. 1-8; beautifully colored after the original, Rs. 2-8.

The Crucifixion, (after Albert Durer,) Plain Rs. 1-8.

Christ bearing the Cross, known as the Oxford painting, Colored Rs. 2-8.

The Holy Family, (after Sir Joshua Reynolds), Colored Rs. 2-8.

Beatrice and Dante, (after Ary Scheffer), Colored Rs. 2-8.

Suppliant at the Foot of the Cross, (after Ary Scheffer), Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.

Christ on the Cross, (after Vandyke), Colored Rs. 2-8.

"Go, and sin no more," (after Signol), Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.

The Mother of Jesus Weeping, (after Landelle), Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.

Christ bearing the Cross, (after Ary Scheffer), Plain Rs. 1-8.

The Ascension, (after Rubens), Colored Rs 2-8.

Flight of the Blessed, (after Signol), Colored Rs. 2-8.

Belisario, (after Gerard), Colored Rs. 2-8.

The Deserted One, Colored Rs. 2-8.

Herbert & Co. have also a large number of highly interesting Cartes de Visite size subjects, exquisitely Colored Rs. 2-8 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITARIES AND CLERGYMEN, AND MINISTERS OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Rupees 18 per dozen.

Archbishop of Canterbury.
Archbishop of York.
The Pope of Rome.
Bishop of Exeter.
Bishop of London.
Bishop of Oxford.
Bishop of Winchester.
Bishop of Lichfield.
Bishop of Sodor and Man.
Bishop of St. Asaph.
Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Bishop of Gloucester.
Bishop of Ripon.
Bishop of Durham.
Late Bishop of Durham.
Bishop of Llandaff.
Bishop of Manchester.
Bishop of Lincoln.
Bishop of Labuan.
Bishop of Madras.
Bishop of Sierra Leone.
Bishop of Honolulu.
Bishop of Africa.
Bishop of Kingston.
Bishop of Cape Town.
Bishop of Victoria.
Bishop of New Zealand.
Dean of York.
Dean of Westminster.
Dean of Lincoln.
Dean of Ripon.
Dean of Chichester.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Rev. Dr. Wordsworth.
Rev. H. Melville.
Rev. Gresley.
Rev. Baptist Noel.
Rev. F. D. Maurice.
Archdeacon Denison.
Archdeacon Hale.
Rev. F. W. Robertson.
Rev. T. M. Bellew.
Rev. Hugh McNeill.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborn.
Rev. J. Binney.
Rev. W. M. Punshon.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, of Earthenware, marked 158 P. per *Admiral Lyons*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that the same have been landed at the Custom House, where they now lie at the risk and Expense of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co. Agents for the Ship *Admiral Lyons*.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership between the undersigned in the trade or business of Hotel-keepers at Bombay under the firm of Pallonjee Pestonjee and Company, was from and after the 20th day of October dissolved by mutual consent, and in future the business will be carried on by Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Sorabjee in their own account, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from, and to the said partnership in the regular course of trade. Witness our hands this 31st day of October 1862.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE,
DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE,
MANOCKJEE SORABJEE.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.
Pine Apple.
Nectar.
Sarsaparilla.
Orange.
Lemon.
Ginger.
Strawberry.
Raspberry.
Bitters, &c.

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.

Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

THE INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital—£500,000, *in* 50,000 *Shares of* £10 *each*.

Deposit £1 per Share, and until further concessions are obtained from the Government, not more than the first call now payable of £1 per Share in addition will be required. Power will be taken to increase the Capital to £2,000,000, in further series of Shares, to be issued preferentially to the then existing Shareholders.

Directors.

President.—The Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency.

William Dent, Esq., East India Director, Bickley Park, Kent.

Murray Gladstone, Esq., (Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta) Deputy-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.

R. W. Kennard, Esq., M.P., 67, Upper Thames Street.

John Pender, Esq., Manchester.

John Platt, Esq., Oldham.

Lestock R. Reid, Esq., Director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and Director of the Oriental Bank.

Major-General Sim, Royal Engineers, Chairman of the Madras Railway Company, and Director of the Agra Bank.

J. A. Tobin, Esq., Liverpool.

J. Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P., Manchester.

James Wyllie, Esq., (Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.) Calcutta and London.

Bankers.

Messrs. Heywood, Kennard & Co., 4, Lombard Street, E.C.

Engineer.—J. E. Wilson, Esq.

Agents in Calcutta.

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.

The Capital of this Company has been subscribed in England; but the Directors have thought it right to reserve one-tenth of the Shares for India.

The undertaking for which the Company has been formed is: to lay down and work light and inexpensive *Railways* on such important public roads, existing or projected, as may be suitable for the purpose; so as to afford those subsidiary facilities of communication which are now found essential and indispensable to the development of the resources of this great Country.

The first road upon which the Company will lay down a line is from Nulhatee on the East Indian Railway, to Moorshedabad; a new first-class road just now in course of completion. As the permanent way materials and engines for this line have already left England, and as Government reports the road will be entirely ready by the end of these rains, there is no doubt that the line can be opened for traffic by the 1st of January next (1863.)

In conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the establishment of a light Railway on this road, the Secretary to the Government of India states:

"His Excellency in Council considers the scheme a very desirable one, and the line selected a very suitable one for the experiment of such a Railway. Should it be successful, a very large field would open for the construction of similar lines, where traffic would probably be greater, though extent and [illegible] render them less suitable for experiment."

The Company has consequently opened negotiations with the Government of India for the concession of other important roads both in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. And there is no reason to doubt the granting of further concessions, on terms similar to those already approved of by Government for the Nulhatee line.

As, by these terms, the Government agrees to grant, not only the use of the road, but all land required for stations and sidings; it follows that the Company having only to supply the permanent way sheds, engines and carriages, at a cost not exceeding £2,600 a mile, will of course have its profits divided only over that limited amount of capital.

It is to be remarked that on the lines now open in India, the receipts follow very nearly the ratio of the population; and as the Nulhatee and Moorshedabad road, as well as all others for which the Company is in treaty with Government, pass through the richest and most populous districts, there is no doubt that a high rate of dividend will be speedily attained.

The lines of this Company will be worked entirely by locomotive power. This system is now exclusively adopted in Europe; and in India, the great difficulty and expense of maintaining cattle-tracks during the rains, would render any other system highly impracticable: even were the supply of cattle adequate, and the cattle suited for the purpose.

The Directors render their services gratuitously until the rate of dividend paid to the Shareholders shall amount to 5 per cent.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares, as well as further information to be obtained at Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. Calcutta. The amount of Rupees 10 for deposit and Rs. 10 for the first call on each share applied for must be paid to the Company's Agents at the time of presenting the application; and these sums will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant.

Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co. have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency and will receive payments on behalf of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Indian Branch Railway Company (Limited.)

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your credit, with Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., the sum of Rs. ____________, I hereby request you will allot me ____________ Shares in the Indian Branch Railway Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association of the Company when required.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full ____________
Address in full ____________
Date ____________

Received the ____________ 1862, on account of the Directors of the Indian Branch Railway Company (Limited), from ____________ the sum of Rs. ____________ being the deposit made in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus, on an application for an allotment of ____________ Shares in the undertaking.

Agents for the Company at Bombay.

New Advertisements.

THE attention of Englishmen is drawn to the clean and comfortable accommodations to be had at Mr. GAYNOR'S CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, Forbes Street, Fort.

Thurston's English Billiard Table.
Bernassaud's French do. do.
No charge for Baths.
Bad Tipple not kept.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Five Shares in the Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 159, 160, 195, 655, and 656, standing in the name of Hormusjee Ookurjee Dubash, with an account book. Any person who will bring them to the undersigned at this office will be handsomely rewarded.

HORMUSJEE OOKURJEE Dubash.

TO LET.—From the 1st DECEMBER, 1862, the large commodious and airy BUNGALOW called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. William Crawford, Senior Magistrate of Police. Apply to Dadabhoy Rustomjee Parukh, Girgaum, Back Road, No. 2.

JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s Port. A Consignment of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship *Flower of the Forest*.

The brands are—

Crown—very rich and fruity.

EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.

This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

Terms.—*Two months' credit only allowed.* If bills are not paid within this time, interest will be charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum until they are so. These terms have been well known for years, yet hundreds who have kept us out of our cash for periods varying from six months to as many years, have eventually refused to pay interest, as they considered us "not entitled to it"! We do not want interest from any one—we prefer payment within two months.

☞ *Purchasers will please pay particular attention to what is stated above.*

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Only Half and One and Two Anna Stamps will hereafter be received in payment of Bills; and these only when Half an Anna for each Rupee is added to amount due. All other Stamps are of no use to us, and are therefore not required.

☞ *We will not be responsible for anything lost after having been posted. Banghy parcels are very rarely lost, but dawks are sometimes "robbed," and the Postal authorities must be looked to for recompense.*

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Received by the Steamer "China."

	Rs.	A.
The Law of Evidence, as administered in England, and applied to India. By Jos. Goodeve, Esq., Barrister, &c., Calcutta	26	4
Aide-Memoire to the Military Sciences. 3 vols...	56	4
The Origin and History of the English Language and of the early literature it embodies. By G. P. Marsh, Esq.	12	0
Our last years in India. By Mrs J. B. Speid......	6	12
The Sixpenny Magazine. Vol. 3......................	2	12
Praying and Working; being some account of what men can do when in earnest. By Revd. W. F. Stevenson, Dublin..........................	2	12
Winifred's Wooing. A novelette. By Georgiana M. Craik, author of "Lost and Won"	8	0
The Channings. 3 vols. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.......................	28	8
Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindoos. By the late H. H. Wilson, M. A. 2 vols. Edited by Dr. Reinhold Rost.	16	0
Hardwich's Manual of Photographic Chemistry.	5	12
Old Castles of England	1	4
Dr. W. J. Moore's Manual of the Diseases of India..	8	12
Heath's Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging, &c. 2nd Edn.....................................	3	12
John Hobbs: a tale of British India. By G. Drago	1	0
Undiscovered Crimes. By Waters..................	1	8
Leonard Lindsay; or the story of a Buccaneer. By A. B. Reach	1	8
The Dodd Family Abroad. Vo. 1. By Lever....	1	8
Madame Prudence, and other tales. By T. Archer	0	12
The Woman in White. By W. Collins............	4	8
Cassell's Amusing Experiments	0	12
——— Treatise on Chess	0	12
——— Letter Writer..................................	0	12
Essays and Reviews	8	12
Hoyle's Games. New Edn. 1859	8	12
Clever Boys of our Time &c........................	2	12
Chess for Beginners. By W. Lewis................	2	0
Marching Out: a manual of surveying and field sketching, &c. By Capt. Flower, C. E..........	1	8
New Infantry Drill, 1862. Pocket Edn...........	1	0
Bugle and Trumpet Sounds for the Royal Artillery	8	12
Map of India. From K. Johnston's Royal Atlas	8	0
Ditto by Black	2	4
Thornton's Family Prayers	2	4
——— Great Battles of the British Army	6	12
The [illegible] Quarrying of Stone	1	2
Blasting and [illegible]'s Worth of Magic	0	12
Anderson's Shilling [illegible] (coloured)............	1	8
Illustrated London Spe[illegible]	1	8
——— Reading Boo[illegible]	0	8
The British Song Book—pocket	0	8
The Fireside Song Book	0	8
The Home Songster	0	8
Songs for all ages	0	8
The Signal Book for the Royal Navy	5	8
Pharmacopoeia of the Skin Hospitals	1	4
Ainslie's Cavalry Manual	2	0
120 Negro Christy Minstrels' Songs...............	0	12
The Reason Why—General Science	2	0
The Biblical Reason Why............................	2	0
The Interview	2	0
Notices to Correspondents.........................	2	0
Boosey's Concertina Tutor..........................	0	12
——— Pianoforte Tutor	0	12
——— Violin Tutor	0	12
——— Flute Tutor	0	12
The Cabinet Lawyer. 19th edn. 1862	7	0
The Broadway Quadrilles...........................	2	8
The Burlesque Galop	2	0
Lady's Pocket Book, 1863.........................	2	0
Gentleman's ditto....................................	2	0
Illustrated Catalogue of the Great International Exhibition. Complete in 18 parts	18	0
The Orator's Guide..................................	2	12
London Society, Parts 1 to 12 (Parts 1 to 8 on hand.) (*subscription*)	10	8
Boosey's 200 Sacred and Secular Melodies for the English Concertina..................................	1	2
The Toilette	0	12
Carpenter's Shorthand Writing	0	12

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 28, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks.
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other house in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart.

Bombay, 29th September 1862.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 1st *November* 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight......	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight............	99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	98⅞
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank ...	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China ...	250	5 do.	42 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank........	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co......	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co......	2,700	390 do.	do. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co...	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	190-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co........	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	do. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co ...	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.....	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co......	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co. ...	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............ 96
,, Loan 1835-36............ }
,, Loan 1842-43............ } 92¾
,, Loan 1854-55............ }
New Five per Cent. Loan.................... 103¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..................	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes..........	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars..................	,,	240
[illegible]..................	,,	290
Mexican Dollars..................	,,	225
German Crowns..................	,,	213
Five franc Pieces..................	,,	205
Bar Silver..................	,,	106¼ to 106⅛
Gold Leaf..................	,,	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
(Seed) ...£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed) ...£2 0s. 0d.
To China.......... }
To Clyde.......... } No enquires.
To Calcutta and back ....Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (31st OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat..................		390 to 395
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur..........		410 to 415
Old Oomrawuttee..................		375 to 380
Old Compta..................		380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sawginned..................		575 to 580
Old Barsee, and Nuggur..................		365 to 370
Old Veraval..................		355 to 360
Khandeish..................		350 to 352
Old Poonchee..................		363 to 365
Old Accote..................		363 to 365
Old Mangalore..................		360 to 365

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,510.
SEEDS.—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.... ,, 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black ,, 29 to 30
and White).......... ,, 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) .... ,, 29 to 30

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..........10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 9 per cent.
On other Securities..........10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight..........2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto..........2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto..........2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto..........2s. 0d. do.
Ditto on demand..........[illegible] do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business..........10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..........10 to 1 do.
ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight..........} 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Drafts will be granted at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.......... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a condition of ¼ per cent. on advance withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, by paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission of ¼ per cent. But if remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

A commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0d. ,,
Sight .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
October 6th, 1861.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
,, on demand .... }
On Scotland do. .... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. .... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.......................... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

It to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business.......... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.................. 2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight.................. 2s. 0½d.
,, 3 months' sight.................. 2s. 0¼d.
,, 2 months' sight.................. 2s. 0¼d.
,, 1 month's sight.................. 2s.
,, On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes.................. 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, 25th October 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.
Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 31	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 30 Oct.
	Ellen Bates	Lawrie........	Madras 23 Sept.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Ellen Bates*, from Madras.—On the 22nd October, spoke the Barque *Mermaid*, Lat. 22-49 N., Long. 74-26 E., 8 days from Galle.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 31	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Shephard	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—171 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—148 natives.
Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Mr. and Miss Watson and 85 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Victoria*, for Havre, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—173 pieces E. Teeth, 12 cwt 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Remtoola Go'am Mahmud.

Gloriana.—84 cases Chundroos, 70 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., Jeatha Sewjee.

Tyburnia.—1,400 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—190 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee ; 176 bales Cotton, 591 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall ; 110 bales Cotton. 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co.

Oriental.—790 bundles Coir Yarn, 70 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee ; 15½ bales Wool, 46½ cwt., John Clover and Co. ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Toolsidass Wagjee.

Norwood.—500 bundles Country Gall, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram ; 300 bales Cotton, 950 cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Sir John Lawrence.—15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Mahanun'ram Ramjus ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Lancastrian.—1,000 packages Wet Dates, 1,187 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

R wantree.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

Aaron Brown.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee ; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

Missouri.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Victoria Bridge.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawver.

Glen Monarch.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghista ; 840 bags Linseed, 1,260 cwt., Jeatha Pooja ; 100 bags Myrabolam, 120 cwt., F. Chambers.

James Smith.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., Mohmud Natha.

Hahnemann.—56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Chutoorbhoz Hurry.

War Cloud.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Chutoorbhoz Hurry.

Howden.—200 bales Cotton. 700 cwt., Ganjee Courjee.

Sydney Eggers.—130 bales Cotton, 290 cwt., John Bennett and Co.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Sewjee Souzpall ; 1 case animal's Skins, W. Nicol and Co.

Victoria.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee ; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Sewjee Souzpall.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*—35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Juvareemull Ramjeedass ; 6 chests M. Opum, 140 lbs. each, Somermull Sobhagchund ; 92 bundles Sharkfins, 28 cwt. 12 lbs., Assoobhoy Gangjee and Co. ; 40 bundles Bhassbole, 31 cwt. 14 lbs., Dawood Hassum.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—2 boxes Sundries, Esmail Ahmud Moonsy.

Arrarat.—8 casks Sellarus, 26 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., Lalljee Jugjeevun.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Griffith, Lieut. J. G. E., 18th Regt. N.I., to join, from Matheran.
Wilson, Lieut. W. H., Staff Corps, to join, from Matheran.
Campbell, Lieut. W. M., Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Carpendale, Lieut. M. M., Late 30th Regt. N.I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
Turner, Colonel W. W., 97th Regt., C.B., to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Evans, Captain J., 6th Dragoons, to join, to Mhow.
Farguharson, Captain, 26th Regt N.I., on sick certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.
BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 31st October 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Muster of Corps in Garrison, will be taken, as usual, at sunrise to-morrow.

The Muster of Engineer Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun-Carriage and Fire Engine Department, will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 30th Oct. 1862.

The annual Practice of the Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency, will be carried out under the orders of Officers Commanding Divisions and separate Brigades at such time and under such arrangement as may be most expedient with regard to the season and the movement of Batteries in relief.

Attention is called to G. G. O. No. 679 of the 12th December 1861 which lays down the annual allowance of ammunition for practice.

Attention is also called to G. O. C. No. 83 of the 19th January 1851 and No. 249 of the 5th March 1852, regarding prizes for correct firing and the recovery of shot from Butts.

The following Laboratory Establishment, is authorized during the period the practice, is being carried on :—

	Laboratory Serjeants.	Labaratory men.	Native men.
Aden	1	0	1
Ahmedabad...	1	0	1
Belgaum	1	1	0
Kirkee.........	1	2	0
Mhow	1	1	0

The leave granted to Lieut. A. Greenland, in G. O. C. No. 1018 of the 15th instant, is to be reckoned from the 14th Oct. to 12th Nov. 1862, instead of as thereinstated.

General No. 283 Bombardier William Austins of the 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the Unattached List and placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Police as a Police Constable.

Assistant Surgeon Lawrence, is transferred from general duty Scinde Division to general duty Northern Division and attached to the 1st Grenadier N.I., as a temporary measure.

Lieut. R. Bythell, Staff Corps Ade-de-Cap to Major General Hale, is attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners and appointed to act as Adjutant of that Corps until an Officer of the Engineers becomes available for that duty.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th October 1862.

The following arrangements are to be made during the ensuing cold season and until further orders, for the instruction of British Infantry in heavy gun drill as required by the orders of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief :—

Regiments which furnish detachments for the service of forts are to have the men of those detachments instructed in the use of garrison and siege ordnance during the period that they are quartered within the forts.

Regiments which have no fort duty, but are within a short distance of an Arsenal or Ordnance Depot, are to be instructed in the use of siege guns in their barrack lines or in immediate neighbourhood thereof with guns and carriages which will be supplied for the purpose from the Ordnance Depot, on indents of Commanding Officers of Artillery.

Regiments at distant stations, quartered with Field Batteries, and not within reach of an Arsenal, Ordnance Depot or Fort where there is heavy Artillery, are to be occasionally instructed in field gun drill, when the guns of the Batteries are not required for the instruction of their own Non-commissioned Officers and men, and can be spared for that purpose ; the period for their use being fixed by the Officer commanding the Station, after communication with the Officer commanding the Artillery.

Acting Instructors are allowed in the proportion of 4 to each station, Rs. 5 per month extra pay, as laid down in para. 6, G. O. C. C. 4th September 1860.

Ten (10) rounds of blank ammunition may be drawn for all natures of ordnance for each Officer and man instructed.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th October 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Tuesday the 9th day of September 1862, Lieut. Robert Nelson McNair, of the Bengal Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—For having, at Dacca, on or about the 11th April 1862, when under arrest, left his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority, and proceeded to Calcutta.

Additional Charge.—For having, when in arrest at Fort William, on or about the night of the 12th June 1862, left his arrest before being set at liberty by proper authority, and remained absent without leave until the 26th June 1862, on which date he was brought back by the police.

Second Additional Charge.—For having, when in close confinement under charge of a guard in Fort William, on or about the 6th July 1862, escaped from his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority, and remained absent without leave until the following day, when he was brought back by the police.

Third Additional Charge.—For having, when in close confinement in the main guard of Fort William, on or about the 28th July 1862, escaped from his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority ; and remained absent without leave until the 5th of August 1862, when he was brought back by the police.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. Robert Nelson McNair, of the Bengal Infantry, is Guilty of the charges against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Lieut. Robert Nelson McNair, of the Bengal Infantry, to be Cashiered.

J. B. DENNIS, Colonel.
Royal Artillery, President.

Fort William, 9th September 1862.

"Approved and Confirmed."

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 26th September 1862.

Lieut. McNair will be struck off the strength of Her Majesty's Indian Army, from date of publication of this order at Fort William, of which a report is to be made to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Calcutta.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

The following extracts from a letter* to the address of the Quarter Master General of the Army from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, with a Schedule of Barrack fixtures which has been approved by Government, are published for general information and guidance :

"Para. 2. There appears to His Lordship in Council to be no reason whatever for departing from the rules contained in the Public Work's Code, chapter IV, Section 1, paras. 7 and 9 in the cases of works to which those rules apply ; and the reference now made to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's department at the head quarters of the division may be dispensed with.

"Para. 3. It will, of course, be still the duty of the Barrack Master to point out to the "Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Detachment the necessity for any work required in buildings occupied by his men ; and the responsibility will rest as formerly, with the Officer on whose authority the work is executed."

SCHEDULE OF BARRACK FIXTURES.

Accoutrement Pegs.
,, Shelves.
Arm Racks and Pegs.
Basins in wash-houses, if fastened into masonry.
Cess-Pool covers and Chimnie (such articles are not necessary under recent orders.)
Doors and Windows, *including.*
Bars with their hooks or supports.
Bolts.
Chains and Staples.
Cleats.
Fastenings of any sort.
Fittings of any sort, if fastened into masonry.
Handles of any sort.
Hinges.
Locks or Latches.
Ladders when fixed (not rope ladders for batched roofs)
Lightning Conductors.
Machinery for watering tattees.
Privy seats, if fixed.
Punkahs, *including*
Levers or Machinery for working.
Pulleys.
Suspending rods or ropes.
N. B.—Ropes, &c. for pulling punkahs, and fringes. to be classed with furniture.
Rings fixed into walls for Jhamps, Purdahs, and chicks, &c.
Saddle racks, (not moveable ones.)
Shelves or Cupboards fixed to walls
Shutters or Venetians.
Thermantidotes and machinery for drying them.
Ventilators.
Water-pipes and cocks.
Windows and Skylights, *including*
Glass panes.
Lines for opening and shutting.
Pulleys for opening.
Window shades.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief announces for information and guidance, that an inhabitant of a Cantonment not being an European British subject, nor an Officer or Soldier, must for a breach of cantonment regulations, be dealt with under Article 84 of Act 29 of 1861.

2. By that article such person, whether amenable to the Articles of War or not, may be sentenced by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment to a fine of Rupees 50, and in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. On complaint being made, the Commanding Officer should summon the accused, and if necessary issue a warrant for his apprehension, and should investigate the complaint in the presence and hearing of the accused, having the evidence taken down in writing, and administering an oath or affirmation to the witnesses.

3. If the breach of cantonment regulations of which a person is charged to have been guilty, involves a civil offence of a more serious nature than in the opinion of the Commanding Officer would be adequately punished by fine or imprisonment under Section 84 of the Act, the Commanding Officer should, in accordance with Regulation XX of 1810, and Article 124 of Act 29 of 1861, take immediate measures for sending the accused to the nearest Civil Magistrate. In such a case, the Commanding Officer should take the charge on oath or affirmation, and then caused the accused to be arrested and conveyed before the Civil Power.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

* No. 892, of 26 Sept. 1862.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st October 1862.

The *Berenice*, will be paid on the 1st proximo.

The Port Surgeon is directed to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Berenice*.

Assistant Apothecary Ranger, supernumerary attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*.

CALENDAR —OCTOBER—NOV. 1862.

Full Moon ....Thursday 6d. 5h. 39.8m. P.M.
Last Qr. ....Friday 14d. 11h. 1.7m. P.M.
New Moon ....Friday 21d. 11h. 5.7m. P.M.
First Qr. ....Friday 28d. 2h. 55.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire, Shore Gun
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	1	All Saints.	6 2	5 25	6 42	7 21	Date 30 h Oct. Time—7h. 59m. 18s.
Sun.	2	All Souls—20th Sunday after Trinity.	6 2	5 25	7 58	8 31	
Mon.	3	Holy Well Day.	6 2	5 25	8 59	9 10	
Tues.	4		6 3	5 24	9 25	9 47	
Wed.	5	Gunpowder Plot.	6 3	5 24	10 9	10 30	
Thur.	6	Leonard, C.	6 4	5 24	10 49	11 7	
Fri.	7		6 4	5 23	11 26	11 43	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 1st.—Battle of Laswarree, 1803.—Proclamation throughout India of the transfer of Government to the Crown, 1858.
Sunday 2nd.—Insurrection at Cabool, 1841.—Destructive cane at Bombay, 1854.
Monday 3rd.—Long Parliament sat 1640.—Second Canadian Rebellion, 1838.—Prince of Wales of age, 1862.
Tuesday 4th—
Wednesday 5th.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605.—French Chambers dissolved, 1827.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854.
Thursday 6th.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.—Riots in Montreal, 1837.
Friday 7th.—First Newspaper published, 1665.

THE
Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

WE have recently expressed our views regarding the course pursued by the Taipings, and we shall now express our feelings shortly in reference to the treatment which the rebels, as they are called, in China, have received. We feel that we have, as a nation, treated them in a very improper and impolitic manner. Our men in authority, in that country, have generally in their views and actings been opposed to them, and have by *representation*, or rather *mis*representation, got the Home Government to go along with them, or, at least, to endorse their proceedings. For a long time, as long as it suited their own convenience to do so, the opposition was manifested chiefly by villifying the rebels, and misrepresenting their ends and objects. This policy was pursued as long as our own relations to the Imperial Power were unsatisfactory, but now, when this is no longer the case, when our representatives think that they have got the ball at their feet, they assume a more tangible front of opposition to those who are there struggling for that which we profess so much to value—freedom, civil and religious. They have gone so far as to use even Her Majesty's arms not merely defensively but offensively a ainst the patriots—yea, to allow our citizens to enlist in the Imperial armies : they have thus entirely departed from our boasted policy of neutrality. What madness ! we are deliberately sowing the seeds of much more havoc and destruction in China than it has ever seen.

For all this hostility on our part to the Taipings, from beginning to end, it is evident to us that there is not the least reason to be found.—The Taipings have proclaimed no war against us, have indeed shewn the most conciliatory spirit. When they have seized and destroyed goods which we had illegally introduced into their territories, rather than quarrel with us, they have paid on demand the damage said to be done. What other power would have done so, unless compelled by the sword ? They enforce their own laws, for which we respect them, yet to satisfy our unreasonable demands they pay a penalty !

Some of our men, apologists of our Chinese policy, generally hireling scribes, would wish to find a *casus belli* in the religious creed, the moral code, and the cruelties of the Taipings. Now, all this outcry is a mere *vox et prœterea nihil.* The Taipings are in all these points infinitely to be preferred to the Imperialists. We had almost said that their morality is purer than that of most of their maligners. In fact, a great deal of the opposition they have met with arises from the very circumstance that they hold a purer code than many of their neighbours. They have declared against that abomination the *opium trade*, and have determined to put it down in all their borders. Now, this is of itself enough to enlist against them the entire power of our mammon-worshiping, wealth-seeking, community, who grow rich by ministering to the depraved taste of millions, who, in short, in as far as they do so, live by the price of blood. Oh ! for a Clarkson or a Wilberforce to rebuke and denounce this wickedness, as they denounced slavery—by this are many more men debased and destroyed than by that.

We would not be supposed to justify all the acts of the Taipings in vindicating their rights and opposing their enemies ; yea, we would not become the apologist for the doings of even the most civilized nations in their contendings with each other. We would not like to be called on to justify the feelings and actings of the belligerents in America towards each other at the present moment. But this we will say, that had we pursued a different line of conduct than we have done towards the Taipings, we might have prevented a great deal of the evils in them which we complain of. Had we treated them kindly and considerately, by meeting their advances towards friendly intercourse with respect, by, in short, giving them good words instead of abuse ; we might have acquired such an influence over them, as not only to have moderated their native cruelty, but to have encouraged them to progress in the knowledge of a purer faith : the reception they give to our missionaries is very different now from what it was at first—the faults of a class amongst us they not unnaturally impute to all who bear our name. They were no doubt at one time greatly disposed to fraternize with us, to regard us and ours as brethren, till they found that we were opposed to them and their objects ; till they found, as they thought, that our conduct and our Bible were in conflict.

Had we on the outbreak of the late war invited the co-operation of the Taipings rather than that of the French, we would have been now much nearer to a proper settlement of the Chinese difficulties than we are likely to be for many a long day. We are, it would appear, not only inclined but in the circumstances bound to do all we can to support the reigning dynasty in its tyranny and maladministration—a dynasty, which can never be improved, must be destroyed, will be a thorn in our side as long as we encumber ourselves with it. We have always found it the most faithless of governments, and may soon again have to take up arms to coerce it into proper measures ; whereas, had we managed wisely, China might have been at this day a great and united country under a liberal and improving government, pouring out her resources into our lap from all quarters of her vast extent. We are now in fact, from our blundering, shut out from many of the most wealthy and fertile provinces, and may soon be completely shut up in our few free ports, instead of having all free.

In our French connexion, besides, there seems to us the elements of much complication and strife, which may turn out much to our disadvantage. Were a war to take place between the mother countries, an event by no means unlikely, what would be the consequence in China ? Why it would be war to the knife—something very different from anything we have heretofore experienced there : we should then eat the fruit of our own doings. The French would, at once, make combinations with the natives against us,—would likely side with those very Taipings, we have treated so shamefully ; and thus, being on the more popular side, might soon bring us into great straits—might even succeed in driving us out of the country.

We have thus lost, we fear, the best opportunity yet offered any nation of benefiting their race and at the same time really advancing their own interest. We may still retrieve our position in some degree. Let us by all means get quit of the French, as a power in China ; and, in the mean time, let us merely protect ourselves when attacked, holding the balance of neutrality fairly between the contending parties ;—let us, as long as we can, cultivate friendly terms with both parties, making treaties offensive and defensive with neither.

H. M.'s I. N. Steamer *Feroze* proceeds today to Suez for the purpose of conveying Lady Elgin and suite to Calcutta. The opportunity is embraced by the Bombay Government of sending an extra Mail, of which we avail ourselves to forward a summary of the news of the past week. This will be very brief, as little of general interest has occurred during that short period.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, with personal Staff, proceeds to Aden to-day to inspect the troops and fortifications there. He will be absent for several weeks, and on his return to the Presidency he will set out on an extensive tour in Guzerat and the Mhow Division.

The official report of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere's concluding address to his Legislative Council has just been published in a supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The most important passage of it is that which relates to the Resolution of the Government of India of 17th October 1861 regarding the Sale of Waste lands and the Redemption of the Land Tax. His Excellency expressed himself on this subject as follows :—

At the opening of the present Session he (the President) expressed a hope that during its course he might be able to bring in a Bill to give legal effect to the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 17th October last, on the subject of the Sale of Waste Lands and the Redemption of Land Tax.

He was not at that time aware of the course which Her Majesty's Government proposed to follow with regard to that Resolution, and he spoke with reference mainly to the duty imposed on the local Governments by the last paragraph of the Resolution, in preparing the Drafts of such laws as might be needed to give legal effect to the provisions of the Resolution so as to secure for all grantees under the Resolution a Legislative title to their property.

He (the President) had carefully read everything which had been published in the shape of criticism of the Resolution, and must confess that nothing he had read or heard had in any way altered the opinion he then expressed of the provisions of the Resolution, or induced him to doubt the justice and sound policy of its provisions.

It is true that many for whose opinions on such subjects, he (the President) had the highest respect did not agree with him ; but he felt so confident in the soundness of the principles on which the Resolution is founded, that he would be well content to trust to time and discussion, assured that any of us who may be living 10 years hence will find a very general agreement as to the wisdom and justice if not the necessity of the main provisions of the Resolution.

But whatever may be our individual opinions, we have in the meantime received very detailed and definite instructions from Her Majesty's Government as to the course to be pursued in dealing with Waste Lands and the Land Tax. The measures directed in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 9th of July last, which has been published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, do not go so far as the Resolution of the 17th of last October, but there can be no doubt they will prove of very great value to all interests connected with the land which is liable to Government assessment, and if carried out in the same spirit in which they are conceived, will do much to remove present uncertainties of tenure and assessment, and to afford to labour and capital devoted to the improvement of land great security against over-taxation of such improvements.

It will be the earnest desire of the Bombay Government to secure these benefits to all interested in the land, but the necessary measures will differ materially from those he (the President) contemplated when previously alluding to this subject, cannot possibly be introduced this Session.

Great importance cannot but be attached to the fact, that nothing that has been written on this subject in the shape of criticism has in any way altered His Excellency's opinion as to the justice and sound policy of the provisions of the Resolution, Sir Bartle Frere's experience as an administrator, thorough knowledge of the state and wants of the country, and sound judgment as a politician and statesman, entitle his opinion on such a subject to great weight. It is, no doubt, very rightly believed that His Excellency inspired this Resolution, and other great measures, which signalized the latter portion of the late Earl Canning's administration. The delay in the sale of the Waste lands that has been caused by the obstructions thrown in the way by Sir Charles Wood is very prejudicial to the public interests. The desirability of attracting English capital and enterprise into India as soon as practicable covers a multitude of such objections as those which Sir C. Wood makes to the measure. With respect to the Redemption portion of the Resolution, we cannot but believe that all the social and political advantages most reasonably expected from such a measure would be fully secured by a permanent settlement. Such a settlement, moreover, carried out in the gradual way proposed by Her Majesty's Government, would not entail any material sacrifice of public revenue, because the assessment would attain its *maximum* before being permanently settled.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose has resigned the Presidentship of the United Service Club of Bengal in consequence of the proceedings of the Club in the Priestley-Fitzgerald affair. It was unquestionably the duty of the Club in the first instance to communicate with the President on a subject of this nature. The utter want of courtesy towards the Commander-in-Chief shewn by the Club in not doing so, but in proceeding at once to the violent action which was adopted, left His Excellency no alternative but to resign the office which he has held in the Club for some time past. The Club have put themselves in communication with the military Clubs in England on this very disagreeable subject. A short time will acquaint us with the feeling of the English public regarding this affair ; and we shall be much surprised if the United Service Club of Bengal are supported by English public opinion in the course they have adopted. The question is exclusively one of military discipline. Colonel Priestley would not have deserved to wear his sword if he had passed unnoticed the violation of military discipline committed by Major Fitzgerald in vilifying the public and private character of the Chief of the Army at the public dinner table of the Club. Had there been a proper feeling in the Club, such an abuse of its privacy could not have been committed with impunity. The whole thing looks like an exhibition of that feeling engendered in the minds of many of the late Company's Officers towards those of the Royal Army by the amalgamation. Colonel Priestley has been pursued with a bitterness of feeling which it is difficult to account for on any other principle. Sir Hugh Rose has been compelled to assume an attitude of antagonism to the Club in support of an Officer who discharged a duty which is one of the first duties of a soldier. Colonel Priestley had to choose between two evils—either a violation of his duty as a soldier, or a breach of the privilege of the Club. Of the two evils he chose the least. The privacy of the Club had been already abused ; and if its members did not resent that, why should they so passionately have resented the breach of privilege. We cannot account for this except on the principle which we have already stated. We repeat, that the question is a military one, and the civilian members of the Club ought to have declined to meddle with it so far from this, they took it entirely into their own hands, and have most unfortunately settled it. These things should be duly considered by the English public.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

RETURNS FOR REPAIRS AND RESERVE IN BUDGET ON PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, 4th September 1862.

Doubts having arisen as to the effect of the New Budget Rules on the former orders of the Government of India requiring a Return to show in detail the special appropriations, or sanctions of expenditure, given under the authority of local Governments and Administrations, from the general assignments made for Part II, Repairs and for the Reserve of the Budget ; and much difference of practice now existing in the manner in which these Returns are submitted ; and in some cases the details given being carried to a needless extreme ; the following instructions are issued to supersede all former orders on this subject, and to be in force from the 1st May 1862.

2. In the first place, it has to be explained that the new Rules were not intended to cancel the orders for submission of this Return, the object of which is to keep the Government of India informed of the amount of the actual allotments made from the general Budget assignments, and of the character of the works to which the funds are applied : also to ensure regularity in making those allotments, and to bring to notice and prevent any erroneous practices. On all these points the Government of India, in its position, as the controlling head of all the Financial operations of the Empire, requires full information, though it has neither a wish, nor an intention of preventing the most complete freedom of action of the local Administrations within the recognized limits of their authority.

3. Next it must be explained that though, under the general orders on such subjects, certain subordinate authorities are entrusted with power to sanction public expenditure, yet, so far as the Central Government is concerned, all such sanctions are essentially given on the responsibility of the local Administration, and it is only as approved by the local Administration that the Government of India can deal with them. Consequently, the Returns should only include sanctions by subordinate authorities after they have been approved by the local Government.

4. To ensure punctuality in the submission of the Returns to the Government of India, without which such documents become useless, it should be understood that the Return for each month is to include, 1st, the whole of the sanctions which have been given in that month *directly* by the local Government ; and 2nd, those which, having been given by subordinate Officers, have been submitted and approved in that month by the local Government. In this way one Return including all the sanctions authorized, may quite easily be sent from the Collector of Accounts' Office on an early day in each month, as all that would be necessary to complete it would be the entry of the whole of the sanctions directly given by the local Government, or received in such a form from other authorities as to be susceptible of sanction.

5. With respect to the sanctions directly given by the local Government there can be no difficulty. As to the sanctions given by other authorities, they would in the first instance be reported to the Controller of Public Works' Accounts. If regular, they would be submitted by him at the end of the month, in the general return, to the Head of the local Government for final sanction, and report to the Government of India. If irregular, they would be returned for explanation, or submitted for orders, according to circumstances.

6. It is remarked that in some of the Returns as now sent up to this Department, items of 1 Rupee are entered, while in others no details are given of sums amounting to Rupees 50,000 or Rupees 60,000. It is obvious that a system which should prescribe that the sanction given by a Commissioner of a Division for the expenditure of 1 Rupee for *Repairs to the thatch of a Police Chowkee*, which is observed in one of these Returns, could not be maintained. On the other hand, such an entry as *sanctioned by the Chief Engineer*. Rs. 21,103, without further detail, is equally objectionable in the other direction, as giving no information whatever as to the nature of the outlay reported to have been approved.

7. According to the Rules of the Public Works Department under the Government of India, an estimate is not required for a work likely to cost less than Rs. 50. Any charge for an item of smaller cost than this should therefore not appear in the Return in detail under any circumstances, and it will be sufficient to make one entry of the aggregate of all such smaller items, sanctioned during the month, for each of the two Budget heads referred to in the Return, viz., *Repairs* and *Reserve*, under whatever subsidiary heads the practice of the Account Department makes most convenient.

8. For sanctions given on *estimate*, the proper course to adopt will be to enter in each case a brief description of the work to be done and the amount sanctioned. This would apply equally to estimates for repairs, or new works. Under ordinary circumstances no work exceeding in cost Rs. 50 can be undertaken, except on estimate, but on those occasions where a sanction is given for expenditure in excess of this sum without estimate, the object and amount should nevertheless be entered, with an explanation of the exceptional circumstances that led to the rule being set aside. In all such cases it will be the special duty of the Controller of Accounts to see that no delay is permitted in submitting an estimate to cover the sanctioned outlay, and any irregularity should be reported to the Inspector General of Accounts.

J. G. MEDLEY, Major, R.E.
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 31*st Oct.*, 8-45 A.M.

THE Steamer *Lady Jocelyn* sailed for London.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta* with an extra mail and files from England to the 10th ultimo, was expected to leave Suez on the 19th ultimo, bringing later telegrams via Jubul to the 18th ; and consequently may be expected here to-morrow. We also understand, that the *Jeddo* will probably bring the next mail, due here about 11th instant, and the *Malta* is appointed to take the mail of the 12th to Suez.

IT is more than probable—almost certain—that Mr. Wingfield will, on arrival in India, be appointed to the Residency at Hydrabad. He has expressed a wish for the appointment, and, as we have said, it is almost certain that he will get it. The emoluments are, we believe, somewhat larger than those attached to the Chief Commissionership of Oudh ; besides, there is not half so much to be done, and an easy, yet active, life, is what Mr. Wingfield, in consideration of his health, now seeks for.—*Oude Gazette, Oct.* 22.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by his Military Secretary and the Quarter Master General of the army proceeds this day in the Steamer *Feroze* to Aden to inspect the troops and fortifications.

His Excellency will be away for a few weeks, and on his return to the presidency will proceed on his tour of inspection through Guzerat and the Mhow Division.—*Poona Observer, Oct.* 30.

Owing to the acquisition of North Canara there is a greater demand than usual for engineer officers, and we understand, that it is therefore in contemplation to nominate qualified officers of the staff corps to fill some of the appointments hitherto held by officers of the Engineers. This measure appears to be an advisable one, as several unemployed officers will thus be provided for, while the services of the engineers will become available for their own more legitimate and important duties. It is probable that the Adjutancy of the Sappers and Miners at Poona will thus be filled by an officer of the staff corps, upon the departure of the present Adjutant, Lieut. Campbell to join his new appointment.—*Id.*

We hear that Major R. Shaw, Examiner of Commissariat accounts, is about to retire from the service, and that there are three candidates in the field to file up the appointment which he will vacate, viz. Major J. B. Dunsterville, Deputy Commissary General, Major A. Gray and H. W. Holland, Assistant Commissary Generals. We hope Government will appoint a fit person to that responsible post, since the check on Commissariat expenditure of this Presidency mainly depends upon the mode in which the accounts are audited by the Examiner.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

WE have published an Overland Summary of the political and commercial news of the past week for the extra mail which will be despatched to England by H.M's I.N. Steamer *Feroze* this day at 1 o'clock. It is now ready and can be had on application at the *Bombay Gazette* office, Fort.

THE usual Salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery, this morning, at sunrise on account of the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the Presidency, yesterday evening ; also a similar salute will be fired for His Excellency's embarkation to Aden, this day, in H.M.'s steamer *Feroze.*

THE High Court and the Small Cause Court will be opened this day, the vacation having terminated.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.
Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th Oct. 1862.

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 22,066.				
Amount....................................	Rs.	17,351	4	3
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount....................................	,,	5,958	4	7
Total...	Rs.	23,309	8	10

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ *Miles.*

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 28,885.				
Amount....................................	Rs.	15,343	6	9
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount....................................	,,	3,342	12	4
Total...	Rs.	18,686	3	1

WEATHER REPORT.
At 9 hours 31st Oct. 1862.

BULSAR.—Fair, SW. Light.
COCHIN.—Cloudy, Ther. 79.
GOA.—Clear ENE. steady.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, NE. moderate.
MADRAS.—Strong heavy rain since yesterday, NE. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair.
BROACH.—Fine SE. Light. Ther. 74.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FELO DE SE.—An Inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, in the Fort ; on view of the body of a Parsee of about thirty years of age, named Cowasjee Ruttunjee. From the evidence adduced it appears that the deceased had been fined ten rupees by Mr. Brown, the Police Magistrate at Mazagon, for gambling ; and that the disgrace attendant on that conviction preyed so much on his mind that he committed suicide by taking a large quantity of opium. From the evidence of Dr. Eduljee Nasserwanjee it seems that he was called upon to attend the deceased on the 26th ultimo, when he found him drowsy and lying on his bed. His eyes were red with contracted pupils at that time, he was quite conscious and could reply to any question put to him. On enquiring of him as to the cause of his state, he replied that he had taken one tola of crude opium (about 200 grains) a little before 11 o'clock that morning, and on the same day a quarter of a seer of sweet oil over it ; with the view of committing suicide. The stomach pump was immediately used, and a dark fluid smelling of opium was withdrawn. He was then kept roused, by being made to walk about between two assistants. Galvanism was used occasionally, and a blister applied to the neck and the bowels, briskly acted upon by Croton oil. At about 2 o'clock on the following morning he began to recover and continued to do so, and soon became perfectly conscious and sensible. He continued well till Monday morning when symptoms of inflammation of the brain supervened with severe fever. He again became drowsy, but towards midnight he again improved, and remained so till the next day at noon when the fever and unconsciousness again increased, from which he did not recover. He died of Coma at about 6 P.M., on Thursday the 30th October.

VERDICT.—*Felo de se.*

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31ST.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.—Dajeeba Ramchunder, was charged with using as genuine forged documents, consisting of currency notes, originally of the value of ten rupees, altered with an intention of passing them as notes for Rs. 1,000. This case was under investigation on Thursday ; we now give the remainder of the evidence taken that day.

Mr. Bickersteth conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble instructed by Mr. Prentis, for the prisoner.

Ragoo Soobajee, Police sepoy cross-examined by Mr. Scoble,—The Marwaree did not say whose notes they were when he said "There are notes." He was in a great fright. The Constable touched the prisoner's cloth near his pocket and said to him "have you notes." He said yes, "I have" and gave them up. Some of these articles (produced) were found in a room downstairs and some in a cupboard on the first floor where the prisoner lives. The paint was found in the cup-board. I have known the prisoner since the notes were found. He lives on my beat and I knew nothing against him. I have been on that beat a year and a half.

Re-examined by Mr. Bickersteth. I did not know prisoner at all before this transaction either favorably or otherwise. The two pieces of paper were in another room on the first floor, the sitting room, not in the prisoner's room. The sitting room is in his occupation. He has one room on the ground floor likewise. The articles were found in different drawers in a cupboard on the ground floor, the drawers were all locked, and the prisoner gave up the key of them. This piece of iron (produced) was found in the same room downstairs. The box in which the small pieces of paper were found was locked when the prisoner opened it.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until Tuesday next.

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ROBBERY ON THE ESPLANADE.—Meer Mahomed Meer Awula, was charged with theft of a quantity of wearing apparel and Rs. 56 in cash, from a tent on the Esplanade on the morning of Wednesday last.

Jooma Keah, a Butler in the employ of Lieutenant Hibbert of H.M.'s 18th Regiment N.I., stated, that he resided in his master's tent on the Esplanade. He was not acquainted with the prisoner. Last Wednesday night at 9 o'clock the two boxes produced were safe in the tent. They were then secure and contained all the articles mentioned in the list (put in). Witness went to sleep about 9 o'clock. About 4 or half past 4 o'clock next morning he was awakened by the police calling out to him. Upon getting up he saw a table cloth that had been safe in the box, lying on the ground outside the tent. The tent was then examined and the two boxes were found to be missing. The boxes were soon afterwards discovered lying both broken open, on the Esplanade at about sixty paces from the tent. The contents of the boxes were lying strewed about. An alarm was then raised of a "thief running." Witness then took the boxes into his tent and the prisoner was brought there by three policemen. One of the policemen had this tin box (small tin box produced) in his hand. This small box had been left in one of the other boxes, filled with nails. The police also had the turban (produced) which had been safe in the box of witness's master on the previous evening. A bamboo also was with the police, it was one of the articles missing from the tent. The articles mentioned in one of the lists were the property of Mr. Hibbert and the articles enumerated in the other were the property of witness.

Luxumon Heerajee, Police sepoy No. 72 said, that about a quarter to 4 o'clock last Wednesday morning, he was going his round with two other policemen on the Esplanade, when he heard a sound as of a box being broken. Witness opened his lantern and saw a person, and on walking forward I saw the prisoner run from whence the noise proceeded. He pursued and caught the prisoner in the Brigadier's compound and took him back to the place from whence he heard the noise. The prisoner had a bamboo in his hand a portion of a turban tied to an iron spike which he had in his hand. The purse (produced) containing Rs. 56 was tied in the other part of the turban and fastened round the waist of the prisoner and also the tin box containing the nails. Witness then took the prisoner to the prosecutor's tent. The two boxes were lying broken open about fifty or sixty paces from the tent.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until Monday next, pending enquiry into another robbery, in which the prisoner was supposed to be implicated.

GAMBLING CASE.—Crustnajee Succaram, Balla Luxmon, Narrayen Succaram, Narayen Ballajee, Balcrustna Ballajee, Nuthoo Succaram, Ramcunder Fackeerjee and Juggonath Kerolin, were charged, the two first with keeping a common gaming house and the others with gaming there with dice and money.

Mr. Bayley appeared for Crustnajee Succaram.

Khan, Police Subadar, stated that on the 18th instant at about 11 o'clock at night, he saw the prisoner in the act of going in the house, on the ground floor. They were gaming with dice. I knew it was a common gaming house because there was a warrant issued. Did not know that it was a common gaming house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley, witness had never visited the house before. The Police Havildar obtained information and went to the house to prove the truth of what he had heard, and laid information and obtained the warrant. Had never seen the defendants before. The door was forced open. There was not to his knowledge another person of the same name as the first defendant. No Policemen went up stairs. They were sitting on the ground when gaming. There were one or two lamps burning. The windows of the house looked into the street, they were closed but a person could look through the joining of the two shutters. Witness could see the faces of those of the defendants who were towards him. Witness did not know whose house it was. He did not secure all the persons in the house. The first defendant was seized as he ascended the stairs.

Mr. Bayley said that the first defendant, who was only a part owner of the house and was in bed at the time in question. He was a most respectable man.

A witness was called on behalf of the first defendant whose evidence was intended to shew that he was taken out of bed.

His Worship said that the evidence went to show that the house in question was a common gaming house and that the defendants were gaming there. Therefore His Worship fined the defendants in the penalty of five rupees each.

THE WATCH STEALING CASE.—Ali Mahomed who stands charged with stealing a gold watch and appendages from Sallay Mahomed Sallay, was this day committed for trial on the above charge, to the next criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 31st October 1862.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT,—James Kelly, an European discharged soldier now employed on the Railway, was charged with assaulting another European named Joseph Grant.

Complainant stated,—I am without employment and live near Grant Road. Last night at eight o'clock, I went to the house of a prostitute in Grant Road. I saw the prisoner in the prostitutes' house. I attempted to enter the house. The prisoner, seeing me enter the house stood up, and taking the knife (now produced) from his pocket, said, "if you come in, I will stab you with this knife." I then left the house. He did not follow me. He was three or four feet from me when he drew his knife. He was sober. He held up the knife at me, and two women who were there caught his hand. I was apprehensive he would hurt me. He and two other men then came out of the house. Half an hour afterwards, Mr. Hallams arrested him in Grant Road.

Ashia woman said,—I am a courtezan and live in Grant Road. Last night at ten o'clock, the prisoner came to my house. I do not know who came with him. The complainant came there also. He came to the door. As he came to the door, the prisoner took the knife (now produced) from his side, and attempted to strike him with it. Complainant ran away. Prisoner was three or four paces from complainant when he attempted to strike him with the knife. The prisoner then left my house with the knife in its sheath.

Constable C. Hallams said,—Last night between nine and ten o'clock, I went to Grant Road near the Fountain. I saw the prisoner come out of a brothel. I was with Constables Wood and Hore. The prisoner stood near us with his right hand behind him as if secreting something. The last witness came there when the prisoner had gone. She complained to me about the prisoner having a large knife. The prosecutor came there, and complained that the prisoner had threatened to stab him. I went in the direction the prisoner had taken. He came out of a brothel further down the road. He came up to us. A seaman named Kelly also came there, and asked prisoner what had become of the sheath knife which he threatened to rip Kelly up with. The prisoner said, "I have got it." I demanded it. I put my hand in his pocket, and found in it the knife now produced. Prisoner was under the influence of liquor.

Prisoner, in defence, said, I had no more intention of stabbing the prosecutor than a child unborn.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour in the House of Correction.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, KT.)

Forman vs. Puddicombe.

THE learned Chief Justice delivered the following judgement in this case:—

The bill in this case prays for a dissolution of partnership between the plaintiff and defendant upon the 9th April 1859, and for the usual accounts between partners of all dealings and transactions from the commencement of the partnership down to that date. It further seeks for a declaration that the plaintiff's signature to a letter of agreement of the 9th April 1859, was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, and that it should be given up to be cancelled. An injunction was also prayed against the defendant proceeding at law upon that agreement.

It appears that the plaintiff and the defendant, who were originally ship Captains, entered into a partnership for the building of a ship at Bankok on joint account, and upon the principle of the plaintiff's finding all funds necessary, but charging the defendant in account with advances made for him. The defendant was to personally superintend the building of the ship and to receive a maintenance whilst so doing. This ship was originally to have been 800 tons, but was subsequently, by mutual consent, increased to 1,000 tons. The rough cost of the first was loosely calculated at Rs.49,000 by the defendant, who appears to have been mainly influenced in his views and calculation by the representation of a Mr. Baxter, who had built two ships there previously and had led the defendant to believe that such a vessel would be completed within seven to eight months from its commencement. The plaintiff was apprised by letter of Mr. Baxter's views and their influence on the defendant. The main portion of the partnership agreement is contained in two letters, one from the defendant to the plaintiff dated 25th July 1855, and one from the plaintiff to the defendant dated 1st December 1855. It runs as follows:—

"The vessel to be constructed between us and to belong wholly to our two selves in shares of one-half each, and that without our mutual consent no one else is to have any share or shares in the said ship; and as we place perfect confidence in each other, we shall at all times act for our mutual interests either in the sailing of her to the best profit, or in the disposal of her, should it be to greater advantage to do so, at all times looking with consideration to each other's interests."

The plaintiff began immediately after to make large advances through Armstrong and Co., the agents of the defendant at Singapore, and continued to do so until the ship was finished and brought round to Bombay by the defendant in January 1859. At the suggestion of the defendant, the plaintiff, shortly after the commencement of the partnership, agreed to join in, and advanced money for, the purchase of land and the construction of docks and suitable buildings for ship building at Bankok, in Siam, upon their joint account. A considerable sum was expended upon this latter object with the full sanction of the plaintiff, who writes so late on the 14th November 1858 —"Go ahead in improving and building both houses and cargo boats."

The defendant soon discovered that he had been too sanguine in his anticipations of the cheapness of timber and in the supply of efficient labor. He frequently alludes to those topics in his letters and plainly foreshadows that, from these and other causes, the vessel would be far more expensive than he had calculated in the first instance, The vessel was not completed until November 1858, when she sailed under the command of the defendant for Bombay, with a cargo of teak and other timber, which arrived in January 1859. Whilst the vessel was in process of building, the defendant suggested to the plaintiff, or the plaintiff proposed entering into some speculative shipments of Siam produce in joint account, such as timber and other commodities. Some of them were upon joint account solely, and others in connection with other merchant from Bombay, either as partners or as principals employing the defendant and plaintiff as agents to purchase on commission. During all this period, the plaintiff appears to have placed the most unbounded confidence in the integrity of the defendant, notwithstanding that the latter had never complied with repeated requests from the plaintiff to forward accounts of their various transactions, and particularly a memorandum of the expenses incurred in building the vessel. The accounts were promised from time to time, but were never forwarded and led to a friendly remonstrance in the early part of 1858 from the plaintiff, who pointed out the probability of future complications arising in the settlement of their accounts, if they were not forwarded from time to time according to mercantile usage.

Shortly after the defendants's arrival at Bombay, the plaintiff asked for the accounts, and after some delay, a book was given which, it was alleged, contained the accounts of their various transactions and this book eventually remained in the possession of the plaintiff. The advances made by him to the defendant had at this time amounted to nearly two lacs of rupees. The book, from various expressions appearing in the entries, afforded conclusive evidence that it was not the current book of account, but one that had been recently compiled. It presented a confused mass of entries purporting to be arranged under the head of expenditure in each month during the defendant's partnership residence at Bankok. At attempt at classification of this expenditure had been made by a friend of the defendant at Siam, but had failed; and it appeared to be an almost hopeless task to extricate from the mass of entries the items properly belonging to the different speculations into which the plaintiff and the defendant had entered.

The plaintiff insists that he made repeated applications to the defendant to come to an explanation of the accounts after the latter had given him this book in Bombay, but that the defendant always made excuses and stated that the plaintiff should take the land, the buildings, the ship, and the timber in a lump account, and that he had no other materials from which he could furnish either vouchers or explanation. The defendant, on the other hand, alleges that he repeatedly requested the plaintiff to appoint a time for going over the accounts and for receiving explanations from him, but without success; and to corroborate his evidence, states that, after the plaintiff's departure from Bombay, he had a number of vouchers which he gave over to the attornies for the plaintiff on payment of the first instalment under the agreement of March 1859. This fact was not denied. In his oral evidence, the defendant admitted that he was unable personally to give explanations of the accounts which, such as they were, had been kept by his wife, and principally upon loose memoranda, before they had been written into the book by a friend at Bankok, from information furnished by her. I also find that the plaintiff, in his letter of 7th April 1859, writes to the defendant thus:—Referring to our conversation this day, I request you will furnish me with all vouchers of money expended at Siam in building the ship *Princess Somawaty* or otherwise on my account, and failing your doing so by 11 o'clock to-morrow, I will instruct my solicitor," &c., and again on the 8th April:—I have called for your books and vouchers in vain, but I tell you distinctly that my attornies, Messrs. Beaumont and Stevens, will compel you to produce them unless you come forward to settle amicably this infortunate business." This is not contradicted by the defendant by any letter at this time, and the language is not that of a person upon whom explanations had been guessed by the defendant did press those explanations which, he admitted upon his evidence, he was personally unable to afford; nor can I come to the conclusion that it was the plaintiff's own default if he had not sufficient information upon the partnership matters and accounts.

It appears also that the defendent had signed bills o lading for 600 tons of teak and other timbers on board the *Princess Somawaty*, which turned out to be 369 tons only in Bombay. This, with other cir umstances, led to the correspondence between the plaintiff and the defendant, in which the former complained of the conduct of the latter in various particulars connected with their joint dealings. It also led to the plaintiff's getting the ship transferred to his own name as security for his advances, and to the removal of the defendant from the command: but the latter's right to the half share and half freight was fully recognised in account, subject to repayment of the advances made by plaintiff in the building of the vessel.

The plaintiff appears upon the correspondence to have acted with great forbearance and consideration for the defendant, and in his letter of 6th April 1859, he states that, during his absence in England, the defendant should be empowered to draw Rs. 250 per month for maintenance, but to be charged in account against him. The defendant was dissatisfied with the arrangement proposed, and it is probable that some threats of legal proceeding or resistance were made, as the plaintiff, in his letter of 7th April 1859, referring to a conversation with defendant on the preceding day, writes thus:—"As you appear inclined to be troublesome (about the resignation of the command of the vessel) I will order the vessel to be put up for sale after reasonable notice," &c. It appears that the letter of 7th April was followed by one from the defendant, desiring to have a sum paid down in respect of his interest in Siam matters ship, &c., as by letter of the 8th April 1859, the plaintiff writes to the defendant:—"In answer to your letter of this date, in which you propose that I should pay you a sum down in respect of interest in Siam matters," &c., and at the close the plaintiff adds —"If you will at once name a moderate sum to close accounts, I will give you an answer." The defendant wrote on the same date demanding Rs. 35,000, which he says would be for "from reimbursing me for my outlay of money and present liabilities (incurred whilst building the ship.) If you consider this a large sum, I do not know what to state; but as I am most anxious for the peace of mind of myself and family, I must leave it to the liberal spirit, I understand from your letter, you are desirous of manifesting towards me and feel satisfied, the moderate sums stated you will agree to, which will enable us to settle amicably." The reply to that letter was one of the 9th April 1859:—"Referring to my letter of yesterday, your reply of this date, and our conversation this forenoon I agree to give you Rs.20,000 to be paid in manner hereafter mentioned in full for any interest you may have in my ship *Princess Somawaty*, for wages during the building of her, and for interest in the landed property and houses at Siam, now in your name or otherwise, and in timber, shipbuilding tools, or other moveable property of whatever description.

The above sums was to be paid, Rs. 7,000 on defendant's granting a power of attorney to enable the property in Siam to be transferred, assigned, and delivered to the plaintiffs attorney there; Rs. 8,000 on advice of the property having been so transferred; and Rs 5,000 in the following December. The above terms were agreed to by the defendant in writing on the same day and the sum of Rs. 7,000 was paid shortly after the plaintiff's departure (on the 12th April 1859) on the defendant's having executed the power of attorney above referred to. Considerable difficulties and delays took place in the delivery of the land, owing to the defendant's title to transfer it to the plaintiff having been repudiated by the authorities at Siam but they were at length overcome on or about the 14th day of February 1860. The plaintiff's attornies in Bombay, however, declined to complete the terms of the agreement on the plaintiff's part in consequence, as they alleged, of the non-transfer of the land and of gross misrepresentation as to the value of the property, &c, having been made by the defendant to the plaintiff, prior to the agreement. The plaintiff adopted that refused and the grounds of it. The defendant then sued the plaintiff upon the agreement, the present suit was instituted and an injunction was obtained until the bearing; and the question none is whether the Court will hold the plaintiff bound by the compromise of 9th April 1859, or by removing it out by his way, allow him to take partnership accounts between the defendant and himself, which it was then their mutual object to avoid. The defendant has given up all the partnership property to the plaintiff, and the latter has in part carried out his portion of the agreement. It is obvious that a strong case should be made out to induce the Court to re-open accounts so closed—a case amounting to a clear legal fraud upon the plaintiff by the acts and misrepresentations of the defendant.

In coming to a decision upon the case, I have been principally influence by the relation of partners which existed between the plaintiff and defendant; and the entire faith and dependance which the plaintiff was obliged the defendant's own acts to place on representations with respect to the partnership property at the period when the compromise was suddenly proposed by the defendant, and acted upon by the plaintiff on the eve of his departure for England. I say suddenly, because from the plaintiff's letter to the defendant of 6th April 1859: he informs the defendant that he intends sending the ship to China and to Siam if a good cargo of good timber can be purchased, &c., and any thing that "might offer for England or Bombay, and if to the former place, to get her classed, and should a good price be offered for her sell." The defendant is also approved in this letter that he will have nothing to do with the cargo, but will be entitled to his "share of commission and freight, "and that when the ship is loaded, the "land &c., must be sold to the highest bidder," and "that when that is done. our account can be spared." Plaintiff says also—"Of course you have the invoice of our piece-goods, cotton, &c. that you sold in Siam, as also the account sales. These will all be required before our accounts can be adjusted." From this letter it is obvious that the plaintiff had not then formed any view of compromising the partnership matters, and that his intention was, to allow things to stand during his absence and until a sale of the land, &c., at Siam should have taken place. I think it is also clear that at this time, the plaintiff had not been furnished by the defendant with the materials necessary for satisfactorily adjusting these accounts, nor for enabling the plaintiff to judge fairly of their relative positions as partners in respect to the partnership property. It is not, however, merely want of satisfactory information that will induce a Court, as between partners, to set aside an agreement mutually entered into for the purpose of avoiding litigation in the settlement of their accounts. The circumstance of each an agreement turning out much for the advantage of one, and to the disadvantage of the other, will not be considered if both parties have dealt upon equal term.

The principle upon which this case must turn is, whether there has or has not been a misrepresentation of the value of the property in any material particulars, and whether the plaintiff was misled and influenced in a material degree by the misrepresentation. Should such a misrepresentation have been made, it is not material whether the defendant made it wilfully or innocently. There are abundant authorities to establish the proposition (Story, Equity, page 193.) that if one party even innocently misrepresented a fact by mistake, an agreement founded upon it cannot be supported, for it operates as a surprise and an imposition upon the opposite party. The misrepresentation that will entitle a party to relief is not of an ordinary character. He must have trusted to it; it must have constituted an inducement or motive to the act; and he must have been injured by it. The misrepresentation must not have been in its own nature vague and inconclusive nor have been upon a matter of opinion or of fact, equally open to the enquiries of both parties, and in regard to which neither should have been presumed to have trusted to the other.

Then applying those principles to the facts disclosed in evidence, the plaintiff, on the 2nd March 1859, writes to the defendant to express the former's "great anxiety to leave for England" and his desire "to square up his account; and with that view, amongst other matters, the plaintiff writes thus:—Also state what amount of your money you have used upon the partnership transactions." On the 3rd March, the defendant replies:—"The amount of my own money is dollars 20,400 or Rs. 47,000 inclusive of stones taken with me and used for our living, and lived out of these sum whilst there."

Now, it appears upon the defendant's answer coupled with his testimony in Court, that the entire money or property which he possessed of his own and could have brought into the partnership, was about Rs.23,000; and taking into account the previous position of the defendant as an auctioneer in Bombay, with an income of about Rs. 250 per month, and the other evidence given in this cause, I feel convinced that Rs. 23,000 is a very ample margin for the amount of the defendant's property, but that will leave Rs. 24,000, which the defendant stated to the plaintiff he "had used of his own money." and which turns out to be untrue. The defendant insists that he was justified in representing as "money of his own" used in the concern the value be chose to place upon the services of himself and his son at Siam; but he admits that he did not inform that plaintiff of this circumstance and that he never gave to the plaintiff any notice of this valuation. This is not a proceeding which a Court of Equity can sanction as between two partners, squaring" the account of their partnership transactions and asking for mutual information to enable them to do so; it is a clear misrepresentation, a *suggestio falsi*, of a material fact which necessarily formed an element, and an important one, in enabling the plaintiff, to judge of his relative position with the defendant. It was a matter solely within the defendant's knowledge, for he had not rendered any accounts from which it could appear; and the defendant also states in his evidence that no separate account was kept by his wife of the sum which the defendant alleges be made use of in the concert out of his own monies. It was a matter upon which the plaintiff was, by the defendant's own default in not keeping and rendering proper accounts, compelled truly upon the representation of the defendant alone. It was a matter which, as a partner, he was bound to disclose fully and fairly to his co-partner the plaintiff, in answer to the enquiry of the latter. This appears to be the clearest and most satient misrepresentation which the defendant has intentionally made. I dwell upon it as affording a clue to his intentions in making other statements which have tuned out to be misrepresentations of facts. It is true that in a subsequent letter on the 8th April 1859, the plantiff exhibits much distrust of that statement of the defendant in the following observation:—"You have spent very little of your own money as you well know;" and perhaps, owing to that distrust, the influence upon the plaintiff's mind may not have been so great, but, in any opinion, it must have left a material impression bearing upon this compromise, and the expression was mere surmise, arising from the general distrust which he had been recently led to place in the statements of the defendant. The plaintiff's evidence in Court was in every respect straightforward and creditable, and afforded a strong contrast to that of the defendant. The plaintiff has sworn that this statement of the defendant formed a material element in his general calculation of the sum which he ought to give "as being the richer man of the two and being desirous of acting liberally to the defendant."

The next material element in the agreement of the 9th April 1859, was the value of the land, docks, and building materials at Bankok. The confidence which the plaintiff had reposed in the defendant's judgment and competency, had doubtless been greatly shaken, if not wholly destroyed, previous to this agreement; but much of the plaintiff's confidence in the defendant's "truthfulness" appears to have remained, for in his letter of the 6th April 1859, the plaintiff says —"I do not accuse you of wilfully misleading me although it looks very like it," At this period, the defendant was the only person in Bombay, to whom the plaintiff could apply for information as to the value of this portion of the partnership property, when the defendant suddenly made the proposition to the plaintiff, to be paid a lump sum for his interest in the entire concern. Whatever allowance the plaintiff might be inclined to make for the sanguine temperament of the defendant, which he complained of his letter, and whatever distrust he might have of his statements he could scarcely have anticipated that the property was only worth one-half the value which the defendant, as a co-partner insisted it would bring. That valuation, upon the evidence of the defendant, appears to have been based upon what the value would be in ten years' time; and the defendant insisted that he was justified in valuing it upon the plaintiff as if the latter were going to continue ship building at Siam; but the bases of that calculation of the defendant were not clearly defined or explained to the plaintiff, as they ought to have been by one co-partner to another. It is not easy to see the grounds upon which the defendant could have arrived at his own valuation. Perhaps something may have been said or written, which might have led a more suspicious man than the plaintiff to make further enquiry before acting on the representations of defendant; but upon the evidence of the letters there is nothing which could, in my opinion, lead the plaintiff to treat that valuation as a conditional one, and I do not think it would have been so presented, as the defendant still insisted in his evidence that the property assigned was worth Rs. 40,000, in oppositions to the fact of its having only produced Rs. 23,000.

We next come to consider the statement made in several of the defendant's letters, that the partnership vessel, was to be built and was building "according to Lloyd's Rules" and the effect of that statement upon the plaintiff's mind in entering into the agreement of 9th April 1859. The plaintiff swears that be would never have entered into the agreement if he did not believe the "Princess Somawatee" and have been built "according to Lloyd's Rules," so as to enable him to have had her classed" upon ordinary terms on her arrival in England. The consequence of her not having been so built has been to add several thousand pounds which he never anticipated to the cost of the ship. For some of that amount the defendant is certainly not answerable, for the classification is of a higher character than the letters contemplate. The defendant's letters undoubtedly stated that the vessel was to be so built and that she was so building. The certificate given to the plaintiff by the defendant and signed by Baxter and M'Clean stated she was not only built according to the scantling of Lloyd's Rules but was even stronger. The defendant mainly drew up that certificate ond fully endorsed its accuracy in that and every other respects.

I exonerated the defendant from the imputation of wilful misrepresentation in this regard. He may have been mistaken and may have erred through ignorance or incompetency but believing the plaintiff's statement that he relied upon and was mainly influenced by that representation of the defendant and looking at the loss which the plaintiff has sustained in consequence of that representation not having been true; I cannot refuse him relief from a contract which was upon him a surprise and an imposition "by the act however innocent of the defendant. There are other items of minor importance which the plaintiff swear to have materially operated upon his mind in leading him to form a general idea of his relative position with the plaintiff and of the value of the property of which he was becoming the sole owner under the agreement of 9th April 1859.

The account sent to the plaintiff by the defendant was undoubtedly calculated to lead the plantiff to believe that 1,500 dollars, the freight of the "Amee Keys" had been paid by the defendant and were not to be a charges against plaintiff with Armstrong and Co. at Singapore.

In like manner the plaintiff was by the act of the defendant led to believe that the proceeds of "Sampanwood" have been credited to his account with the same party, whereas this appears to have been withdrawn by the defendant and credited to his own account with Armstrong and Co. The misrepresentation of the ship's having canvass for a second set of sails whilst it required Rs. 1,500 to complete that equipment is another of the miner items, which were calculated in the aggregate to influence the plaintiff in giving to the defendant the sum of Rs. 20,000 for his interest in the partnership property. These latter misrepresentations whether by mistake or not added to the former, have led me to form the conclusion that the plaintiff entered into the agreement of 9th April 1859, under a very erroneous estimate of his relative position with the defendant and under a very erroneous estimate of the value of the property which he was acquiring sole dominion over and in consideration of which, he agreed to give the plaintiff Rs. 20,000

These erroneous impressions were occasioned by the misrepresentations of the defendant some wilful and other perhaps innocent but the effect of them was to mislead and to induce the plaintiff to enter into a contract for the benefit of the defendant which he would not have entered into had these misrepresentions not been made. There were some against which with more circumspection the plaintiff might perhaps have guarded himself but in other he was solely dependant upon the good faith, and correctness of the defendants' representations and had a right to rely upon the fiduciary position of the latter towards him, not only as a partner but as a friend in whom he had placed unbounded confidence up to almost the latest period of their connection. I therefore feel that I ought not to allow an agreement entered into under such circumstances to bind the plaintiff and stand in the way of his having an account taken of the partnership dealings. In my decree I will protect the defendant as far as I can, against injury from lapse of time or loss of vouchers.

DECREE.

Declare the partnership dealings between the plaintiff and the defendant to have ceased on the 9th April 1859. Set aside the agreement of 9th April 1859, date and declare that it shall be no bar to the taking of the accounts hereinafter mentioned. Refer to Master to take account of all partnership dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant from the 1st day of January 1856. Down to the said 9th day of April 1859, and let him ascertain the balance (if any) due by either of the said parties to the other of them on that date. Let the Master report the value of the partnership property at that date as between out-going and continuing partners and what the same was then reasonably worth having regard to but not being bound by the amount expended upon land and upon buildings at Siam and upon the building and equipment of the vessel "Princess Somawatty." Let such account be taken at 5 per cent. between the parties and let the Master allow in taking the same such remuneration as shall appear to him to be reasonable for the maintenance and services of the defendant and his family in and about the said partnership matters and dealings and let the defendant have credit for the same in taking such accounts. Let the entries in the account Book worked blank be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the truth thereof respectively. Parties to produce all Books, documents &c. Reserve Costs, Liberty to apply.

INDIAN.

POONA.

WE notice in Army General Orders, that Brevet Major J. E. Gordon, of the Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Major of Brigade at Poona.—*Observer, Oct. 30.*

A DETACHMENT of the 95th Regiment. destined for Hyderabad, consisting of Nos. 6, 7, and 8 Companies, under the command of Captain Charlton, will leave this station on Monday next, (the order says Saturday) for Bombay, from whence they will embark on board the steamer *Berenice* for conveyance to Kurrachee.

Thus we are beginning to lose our old friends the 95th. We hope the detachment now about to leave will have a pleasant voyage, and healthful sojourn in Sind; and that they will retain kindly and pleasurable recollections of their residence in Poona.—*Id.*

ON Saturday next, the 1st November, Baron de H. Larpent, acting agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, will hold a Durbar at his Court house at Sungum, at 3 o'clock, to celebrate the anniversary of Her Majesty's Proclamation. On this occasion all the Sirdars of the Deccan, as well as the chief Sowcars &c. are invited, and Phosaga presented to those Sirdars to whom they are annually given by government.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENÆUM AND STATESMAN.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a copy of a printed letter which I forwarded to the Secretary of the London Exhibition, through Dr. J. Forbes Watson, requesting that in the distribution of the samples from the Exhibition, they would remember India. I also suggested, that as some of the Rajahs of Southern India had been large contributors to this and to the former Exhibition of 1851, some substantial acknowledgment of their contributions, besides the award of a Medal, would in justice be done. If you can find room for the insertion of the letter in an early issue, I shall be much obliged. I remain your's faithfully,

ALEX. HUNTER.

School of Industrial Arts, Madras, 23d Oct. 1862.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS,
Madras, 26th Sept. 1862.

TO DR. J. FORBES WATSON,
Secretary Department Vegetable Correspondence,
East India House, London.

MY DEAR DR. WATSON.—As the London Exhibition is about to close shortly, I make a simple, and I trust it may not be considered a presumptuous, request, which I hope you will do me the favor to submit to the Committee of Management of the Exhibition. I am not asking any thing for myself, but on public grounds, I think that I may venture to put forward the enclosed request on behalf of our School of Industrial Arts, and others now rising in India. I enclose a printed letter which will let you see what we are doing, and as it is likely that there will be a number of specimens available at the close of the Exhibition, that would aid us in imparting Scientific, Artistic, or Industrial Education, I should be glad if some of them could be reserved for transmission to India. I have specified briefly the class of contributions that I think would be most useful, and in the event of the articles requiring to be purchased from the Exhibition, steps would be taken through the Exhibition Committee of Madras, to apply to Government for funds for the purpose, as a considerable portion of the money sanctioned by the Supreme Government was not expended, in consequence of many of the articles required having been contributed by private parties. We have had four Exhibitions in Madras, and have contributed largely to several of those that have been held in Europe, but we have nothing to show in return. I shall feel much obliged if you will represent this to the Committee, and bring the accompanying enclosures to notice at an early opportunity. I know you must have plenty work on your hands at present, so I will not trouble you with a longer letter. Your's sincerely,

ALEX. HUNTER.

TO THE SECRETARY,
Committee of the London Exhibition.

SIR,—I have the honor to request, that in the distribution of the samples which may remain available at the close of the International Exhibition of 1862, you will do me the favor to represent to the Committee, that there will probably be many series of specimens, which though of little intrinsic value, might be of great use for the purpose of illustrating lectures or aiding in explaining processes of manufacture.

2. India, though well supplied with some raw products, is deficient in others, or their existence has been overlooked, public attention not having been drawn to the subject. With the view of attempting to supply this deficiency, I would beg respectfully to point out the articles that I consider would be of most service in the department in which I have the honor to be engaged; viz., the advancement of Artistic and Industrial and Educational for India.

3. I enclose a printed letter, which will informed the Committee what is going on in this direction in India, and I may state that the desire for self-improvement in both the Arts and Manufactures, is rapidly spreading in nearly all classes of Society. The natives of India evince both skill and taste, in many artistic manufactures, and we are indebted to them for several important discoveries, and for the raw materials for some of our largest and most renumerative manufactures. These, I believe to be the objects to which our future attempts to benefit India ought to be directed; and there are many raw products from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, that might be brought to public notice with advantage to the manufacturing requirements of Europe.

The following are some of the articles, of which good specimens would be desirable for the school of Industrial Arts at Madras.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

1. Clays, Loams and Marls used in making building materials, with good specimens of the latter made from them.
2. Minerals used in Pottery, stoneware, and porcelain, including brown, colored, and white ball clays, kaolions and glazing materials. A well-marked specimen of each kind of manufacture would also be of use, and the analysis of such of the raw materials as have been tested.
3. Materials used in making glass, enamel, and vitrifiable colors.
4. Limes, cements, stucco, puzzuolanas, gypsum &c.
5. Earths, soils, alkaline, and earthly minerals as manures.
6. Grinding, polishing, and whetstones.
7. Building and ornamental rocks—including marbles, sandstones, surpentines, and granites.
8. Metals and metallic oxides.
9. Colored earths and mineral pigments.
10. A well selected series of Fossils.
11. Gems, pebbles and precious-stones.
12. Chemical manufactures from the mineral kingdom.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

13. Gums, resins, and elastic juices.
14. Dyes, and the mordants employed along with each.
15. Vegetable colors used in oil and water-color painting.
16. Tanning substances.
17. Fibres and useful barks.
18. Materials used in paper-making, with samples of the paper produced.

Drawings, models, or photographs of simple machines, suited to the preparation of raw products, would also be acceptable in the artistic department.

Photographs, engravings or drawings of good works of art, particularly of statuary and ornament, would be much appreciated by the natives, who now take a great interest in drawing, painting, and statuary.

I am aware that in making a request of this kind, a large committee cannot be expected to undertake the responsibility of selecting specimens, I would therefore beg respectfully to solicit that the following gentlemen be requested to give their advice and kind co-operation:

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B., *Department Manufactures*
Richard Redgrave, Esq., *Department Arts.*
Dr. Percy, *Chemical and mineral products.*
Dr. J. Forbes Watson, *Raw materials suited to the manufacturing wants of India.*

Trusting that the Committee will not consider this application presumptuous, and that if the articles cannot be obtained from the Exhibition, that the names and addresses of parties from whom the articles could be purchased will be furnished, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. HUNTER, M.D.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

LAW AND POLICE.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY.—The following singular case appeared a couple of days ago in the police reports of the newspapers:—

Lieutenant William M'Rae, of the 46th Regiment of Foot, was brought before Mr. Woolrych at the Thames Police-court charged with attempting to murder George Pavey, cook and steward of the ship Northumberland, now lying in the St. Katherine-dock.

The prosecutor, a respectable and steady man, exhibited a scar on his forehead and a bruised hand, and, is suffering from the dreadful attack made upon him by the prisoner. He was struck with a heavy iron instrument called a maul, to which was attached a wooden handle two feet in length. This ponderous weapon was produced in court, and was stained with blood. The prisoner struck the complainant a "swinging blow" with the maul on the head, and if he had not partially broken the force of the blow with his hand he would have been killed. As it was, a severe wound was inflicted on his forehead, his hand was disabled, he lost a large quantity of blood, and for several days his life was despaired of.

The prosecutor stated that the prisoner was a passenger in the ship Northumberland from Madras. On Friday, the 19th Sept., at half-past 9 in the morning, the prisoner followed him from the cabin to the galley, or cook-house, on deck and as he was leaving the galley the prisoner struck at him with the maul with great force. He broke the blow with his hand, which he raised, and closed on the prisoner, who let fall the hammer. They fell on the deck, and the prisoner was on the top of him. He called for assistance, and the prisoner was seized and secured. The captain and mate dressed the wound on his head and bound up his hand. The blood spirited from his head all over the deck.

Mr. Woolrych—What led to this strange and murderous attack upon you?

Witness—On the same morning when the breakfast was ready I called out to Lieutenant M'Rae in his cabin, "Breakfast ready, sir." He said, "All right," but did not come to breakfast. I called out again, and he side, "I don't want any." I cleared away the breakfast things. I took some down into the chief cabin, and he followed me down, and said you must do something for me. I shall cut myself in the side. I said I can do nothing for you. He kept following me about the ship, and I could not get on with my work. I went on the poop and made a complaint to the captain, and said, "He is following me about the decks." Then the lieutenant came down, and the captain said, "Mr. M'Rae, you are very wrong in interfering with the steward." He then deliberately followed me to the galley, and aimed a tremendous blow at me with the maul.

Mr. Woolrych—Did you observe anything singular in his conduct before this?

Before this question was answered, Rowcraft, the constable, produced several daggers, scimitars, and other weapons of offence and defence belonging to the prisoner, and taken from his cabin. He also put in the ship's log-book, in which there were entries of "strange and violent conduct on the part of Lieutenant M'Rae."

Rowcroft, in answer to a question by the magistrate, said—The Northumberland only arrived yesterday (September 29). There is no one here from the ship.

Mr. Woolrych repeated the question he had before asked, and added, "Had Lieutenant M'Rae been drinking?"

Pavey—He had not tasted strong drinks for a month before.

Mr. Woolrych—Was he considered eccentric on board?

Witness—No, sir. We sailed from Madras. The prisoner was then in a weakly condition, and in bad health. One day I saw him in his cabin—(the termination of the sentence is too repulsive for publication). He afterwards tried to get me turned out of the cabin, and wanted the master of the ship to flog me. He wanted me to receive money, and complained I had talked about him. He made out two papers, or cheques, on a bank for £500 sterling not to bring an action against him for defamation of character. I did not have the papers. I was never offensive nor insolent towards him. I am sure I saw him doing what I have stated.

Mr. Woolrych—I shall not proceed further with this inquiry to-day. I shall remand the prisoner. The captain and chief mate must be here at the next examination.

The prisoner, who was stated to be only 21 years of age, did not speak a word during the investigation. He was evidently in bad health.—*Home News, Oct. 3.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR MURDER.

(From the Times, September, 26.)

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, SEPT. 25.

OLD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice BYLES.)

Catherine Wilson, 40, a good-looking woman, described as a widow, indicated for the wilful murder of Maria Soames.

The prisoner was also charged with the like offence upon the coroner's inquisition.

Mr. J. Clerk and Mr. Beasley conducted the prosecution, instructed by Mr. Pollard, the assistant solicitor to the Treasury; Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Montagu Williams, and Mr. Warton were counsel for the prisoner.

This charge was one of a very extraordinary character. The prisoner was tried in this court a few sessions back for the offence of attempting to commit murder by poison, but upon that occasion she was acquitted. In consequence, however, of certain facts that become known the Government felt it their duty to direct further proceedings taken, and the result has been that the prisoner now stands committed upon two charges of wilful murder by poison. The prisoner was seated in the dock during the trial, and she appeared to listen to the evidence of the various witnesses who were examined with deep interest and anxiety.

Mr. Clerk, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that it was his duty to lay before the jury the circumstances under which the prisoner was sought to be convicted of the crime of wilful murder, an offence which was one of the highest known to the law, and which was peculiarly aggravated one in the present instance, because it was a murder alleged to have been committed by means of poison. The case was also one that would peculiarly demand the most serious consideration of the jury, because the offence was alleged to have been committed several years ago—namely, in the month of October, 1856. This fact had, no doubt, thrown very considerable difficulty in the way of the prosecution in procuring the necessary evidence; but this would not, of course, operate upon the jury, and he admitted that, not only in a serious case like this, but also in every other, they ought not to return a verdict of guilty against any prisoner except upon the most clear and conclusive testimony. The learned counsel then proceeded to give an outline of the evidence he proposed to bring forward in support of the charge, and said that if the jury, after hearing that evidence, should entertain any reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, she was entitled to an acquittal; but if, on the contrary, they should be satisfied by the evidence that the prisoner really had committed this horrible crime, their duty to their fellow-citizens and to the administration of justice required that they should say so by their verdict; and he felt assured that they would not shrink from the performance of it.

The following witnesses were then examined:—

Mr. S. W. Barnes said,—I am the half-brother of the deceased, and reside at Holloway. The deceased was a widow, and resided at No. 27, Alfred-street, Bedford-square, and she died on the 18th of October, 1856. I saw her at my house on the 15th of October in the afternoon. She was then perfectly well and had her dinner with my family. Her health was generally very good. She borrowed 9l. of me, and I think I gave it her in gold. I had paid her some more money a short time before this for a legacy. I saw her again on Friday, the 17th of October, about half-past 9 in the evening. She was in bed and complained of great pain and sickness. I remained with her nearly an hour, and when I left she was in the same state. I saw the prisoner in the bedroom of the deceased at this time, and she appeared to be attending upon my sister. I was sent for again on the following morning, and informed that my sister was dead. I went to her house, but I cannot recollect whether I saw the prisoner. A coroner's inquest was held on the following Monday or Tuesday at my instance. I remember a letter being received on the Monday. I was given to me by Miss Rowe.

The letter was put in and read. It was as follows, but bore neither date, nor address, nor name:—

"Dear Maria,—I hope you was not very hurt at my not being at home on Friday. I was surprised to hear a lady in black wanted me. I can't let you have the 80l. now, but if you would let me have ten more, it will be next Monday come into the corner; don't say anything of what you are going to do to anybody; send me word if you was not well after you got home on Wednesday, as you was unhappy in the afternoon. Direct this letter as the first used to be, for the old postman found fault in the street; be cheerful and come on Wednesday—I will be there. Write by return.

"Your ——."

Examination continued.—A medical gentleman named Whidburn attended my sister. I never applied to him for a certificate as to the cause of her death, and I am not aware of any of my sisters having done so.

Cross-examined.—I was in the habit of going to my sister's house about once in every fortnight. The legacy I have spoken of was left to my sister by her father. The amount was 100l., but she was not paid all at once. I knew the prisoner, and was aware, that she and my sister were on friendly terms. My sister had bilious attacks, but very seldom. I have been present when she was suffering from such attacks, but I have not seen her in bed, and I do not think she was in the habit of taking to her bed on account of those illnesses. My sister had two houses in Alfred-street, and she resided in one of them and had lodgers there, and the other house was entirely let out in lodgings, and her whole income was probably about 100l. a year. I was not satisfied with the suddenness of the death of my sister, and I therefore took steps to have an inquest, and I have no doubt that I was examined as a witness. I may have said that my sister was in low spirits when she called upon me on the Wednesday. The prisoner was examined before the coroner, and also Dr. Whidburn, and I know that there was a *post mortem* examination of the body of my sister.

Mr. Oppenheim then asked the witness whether he was aware what verdict was returned by the coroner's jury; but

The learned Judge ruled that the question not be legally put. He at the same time said it was not all material, for it was clear that the verdict was not unfavourable to the prisoner.

Mrs. Anne Naacke said,—I am the eldest daughter of the deceased, and at the time of her death I and another sister lived with her. I remember the prisoner coming to lodge at my mother's house. No. 27, Alfred-street. It was about Christmas, 1855. She occupied the first floor, unfurnished, and a man named Dixon came with her, whom she represented as her brother, and they each occupied one of the rooms on the first floor. A Mr. Stevenson and his wife lodged on the second floor. The prisoner became on very intimate terms with my mother soon after she came, and my mother frequently went to her room. I recollect my mother going to see her brother on Wednesday, the 15th of October. She came home between 4 and 5 o'clock, and we all had tea together, and my mother appeared quite well. Her usual health was very good but sometimes she had bilious attacks, but they never lasted more than one day, and I am not aware that she ever took any medicine for them. The prisoner came in while we were at tea, and told my mother she wanted to speak to her, and she went to her room. I did not notice any sickness or illness in my mother before I went to bed, but at 6 o'clock the next morning she came to me and said she was very ill with a bilious attack, and she must go to bed again, and she did so. I saw her soon afterwards, and she was very sick and complained of great pain in her chest, and she vomited while I was in the room. During the Thursday I saw the prisoner in my mother's bedroom, and in my presence she gave something to drink to my mother, but she did not tell me that it was brandy and egg. My mother continued very ill during the whole of the Thursday, and I proposed to her to sit up with her, but I did not do so. On Friday morning, the 17th, my mother was still very ill, and always complained of the sickness and pain in her chest, and she vomited every 10 minutes or quarter of an hour, appeared to be getting weaker. Dr. Whidburn was sent for during the day, and some medicine came to the house by my mother, and I saw the prisoner give her a portion of the medicine, and she then took the medicine bottle away with her, and she did so every time she administered the medicine. My mother did not appear to be getting any better of the sickness and pain until just before her death. I sat up with her on the Friday night, and she died about 5 o'clock in the morning. About an hour before this my mother said she felt better, and the prisoner said it was time to take her medicine again, and she gave her some. My mother was very ill and in great pain immediately, and said she would not take any more of the medicine, and the prisoner said she must do so and that it would do her good. I went for the doctor, and when I returned my mother appeared very much worse and in violent agony, and she died in about half an hour. A lady named Rowe lodged at the other house, and she came in just after my mother died. Soon after the funeral the prisoner told me that my mother had borrowed 10l. of her, and I told her I was surprised at it. I had never heard of it before. The prisoner showed me a paper which she said have been written by my mother, and I believe it was her handwriting. It was a promise to pay the bearer 10l. I and my uncle afterwards paid the prisoner that sum. My mother always paid her bills regularly, but at the time of her death the bills were a few weeks in arrear. I had never heard anything about my mother going to be married again.

Cross-examined.—There were four lodgers including the prisoner, in No. 27, and four in No. 13. The prisoner was on very intimate terms with my mother, and the intimacy commenced the moment the prisoner came to lodge with us. My mother was always sick when she had a bilious attack. On the Friday I attended to my mother quite as much as the prisoner did. She was retching nearly the whole of the day, but she did not always bring something off her stomach. I did not hear my mother say that she wanted to see Miss Rowe shortly before her death. I believe that my mother had pledged a silver milkjug shortly before the month of October. The prisoner continued to live in our house for two months after my mother died, and she then went to live at the other house. I was examined at the coroner's inquest. A short time before my mother died I remember something being said to her in a joke about her getting married, and asked her whether she ever intended to get married again, and she said she should do so if it would benefit me or her family. The prisoner had been joking her at this time upon the subject of her marriage. I went to the office of the registrar, but I do not know who registered her death.

Re-examined.—During all the former illnesses of my mother she never complained of pain in her chest, but merely of pinching in her stomach. All the money that was found in my mother's room was only a shilling or two. It was in a small purse that was brought to me by some one, but I cannot recollect by whom.

Sarah Soames, the sister of the last witness, said,—I remember the prisoner coming to lodge at our house. After she had been with us some time she told me that she had been robbed of a considerable sum of money, but I do not remember that any policeman was employed in the matter. My mother was quite well on the 15th of October until the time the prisoner asked her to go to her room. (The witness then gave similar evidence to that of the last witness as to the condition of the deceased on the following morning.) During the Thursday I saw the prisoner frequently give my mother something to drink, and she told me it was brandy and egg. She brought it into the room ready prepared, and said it would do my mother good. My mother retched directly she took this dark, and she also complained of violent pain in her chest and great thirst, and said that she had never had such a bilious attack during her life. My mother continued to get worse during the whole of the Thursday, and when I saw her on the Friday morning she appeared in the same condition, but in the afternoon of that day the prisoner said she thought she was getting better. I went away at night to sleep in the other house, and did not see my mother alive again. On the Friday my mother told me to mend some of her clothes, which she said she should want to wear when she got well.

Mr. Justice Byles said that he could not see the effect of this last piece of evidence.

Mr. Clerk said that it would be material as a contradiction of the statement subsequently made by the prisoner, that the deceased had committed suicide.

Cross-examined.—My sister was more in my mother's bedroom on the Friday than I was. The prisoner assisted me to nurse my mother. I heard my mother say shortly before her death that she was worried by her money affairs.

By the COURT.—My mother was a stout, healthy woman, and I never saw her low-spirited, and had not the slightest idea that she ever meditated self-destruction.

Mrs. Harriet Stevenson said,—I lodged with my husband at the house of the deceased in October, 1856. We occupied the second floor. In the month of October I was expecting my confinement, and an arrangement was made that the deceased should be with me when it took place. I was confined on the Thursday, the day after the deceased was taken ill. The deceased agreed to be with me on the Wednesday night, and she seemed in very good spirits. She came to my room on the Thursday morning about 5 o'clock, and told me she could not stop with me, as she had been taken very ill. She was sick while she was in my room, and I never saw her again alive.

At this stage of the case the Court adjorned for a short period to enable the jury to have some refreshment. The trial was then resumed.

Miss Emma Rose said,—In October, 1856, I resided as a lodger in one of the deceased's houses, No. 13, but I used to take my meals at No. 27. I saw the deceased on Wednesday the 15th of October. At that time she appeared to be perfectly well. When I saw her the next morning she was very ill, and the prisoner advised me not to see her again, and said that she would be better if left to herself. Either on the Thursday or the Friday I observed two medicine bottles on the chimney-piece in the prisoner's room, and she told me that one of them contained Mrs. Soames's medicine. I asked her why she locked it up in her room, and she said that it was particular stuff, and that she must administer it herself, and give it to the deceased by her own hand. The door of the prisoner's room was always kept locked. After the death of the deceased on the Saturday morning the prisoner called me into her room, and said she wanted to speak to me, she had a secret to tell me. I asked her what it was, and she said it was about Mrs. Soames's death. She said it was not a natural one, but she had made away with herself. She said she was acquainted with some man who had borrowed money of her and who had disappointed her, and that she had taken something to destroy herself. She said that she had taken it in brandy and water in her presence. I inquired how she came to allow her to do such a thing and why she did not tell her family or the medical man, and the prisoner replied that it was not her business. I then said to the prisoner, "You are the villain." I asked the prisoner about this man, and she told me that in all probability a letter would be received from him on the following Monday, and that be would make a further application for money. I saw the letter that has been produced on Monday the 20th of October, and I gave it to the prisoner, and have never seen it since until this year.

Cross-examined.—I carried on the business of a dress-maker at the time I lodged with the deceased. I was on very friendly terms with her. The prisoner was very frequently in company with the deceased. The deceased was very friendly with me and she issued to talk to me about her private affairs, but for some weeks before her death she did not appear to be quite as communicative as usual. A woman named Cozhead was frequently with the deceased during her illness. I do not know where the medicine was bought, and I only saw the medicine bottles in the prisoner's room. There was a gentleman in the room when I had the conversation with the prisoner about the medicine. I did not notice the colour of the medicine that was in the large bottle. During the Friday night I thought I saw Mrs. Soames in my sleep, and this induced me to get up and go to her, and I then found her sitting on a chair, wrapped in blankets, and very ill. The prisoner was in the room with her. I heard of the death of the deceased very soon afterwards, and I returned immediately to her room. The prisoner was still there, and she told the two Miss Soames's to go to bed, and the prisoner then went to her own room, and I accompanied her, and then the conversation to either of the daughters or to Mr. Barnes, although I saw them all on the same day, and I did not mention it to any one, although I was aware that there was to be a coroner's inquest. I did not say anything about it until after the prisoner was in Newgate. I have had some conversation with a person named Taylor upon this subject since the prisoner has been custody. He was introduced to me by a detective. I told Mr. Barnes what the prisoner had said to me about six months ago. I met the prisoner occasionally after Mrs. Soames died.

By the COURT.—I am quite sure that I asked the prisoner why she did not tell the medical man what she had seen done by the deceased. (The deposition made by the witness before the magistrate was handed to her by the learned Judge, and it appeared that it did not contain the statement, but she declared that she said so before the magistrate.)

Mr. Justice BYLES (to the witness).—Why did you yourself tell the medical men?

The witness replied that the reason she did not do so was that she was afraid that if she did she should be compelled to appear as a witness.

In answer to further question put by the learned Judge the witness said that she did not say anything about the conversation to which she had spoken until a short time back, when the prisoner was in custody, and she accounted for her silence by stating that she was determined not to divulge the statement unless she was compelled to do so.

Mrs. Eliza Matthews said—I was acquainted with the deceased for many years, and we were on very intimate terms. She generally had very good health. I went to her house on the Sunday after her death, and the prisoner showed me the body of the deceased in her coffin. I was surprised at the appearance of the deceased. Her hands were clenched and her face dreadfully distorted, and I observed that it must have been a bad death. She said, "Ah, poor dear, you don't know all?" I said, "Don't know all? What do you mean?" The prisoner replied, "Did you know she was going to be married?" I said "No," and inquired if her daughters or Mr. Barnes knew about it; and she replied that they did not and it was a profound secret. She added that if it had not been for what she stated the deceased might still have been with them. They also said that the deceased had been to see the man she referred to the day before she was taken ill, and that she had found his circumstances very different from what he had represented, and that this had disappointed her and had brought on the bile. She then said that this man's letters were addressed to her under cover, in order that the affair might be kept secret, and that she had no doubt a letter would come from this man the next day, and that it would contain the old story, asking for money. The prisoner also said that the man had borrowed as much as 80l. of her, and that she herself knew the man quite well, and she had been with Mrs. Soames to meet him on the Wednesday, and that this meeting had upset her, and that she was taken ill in her room after taking a little brandy and water. I had never heard the deceased say anything about getting married, and I had not the slightest idea of her having any such intention.

Cross-examined.—I was on very intimate terms with the deceased, and had known her from a child. I took tea with the deceased's daughters directly after the conversation with the prisoner. I said nothing to them about it, but when my husband came to fetch me home I told him about it. I believe there was a desire to keep the matter secret in order to spare the feelings of the daughters of the deceased. We used to converse upon the subject of Mrs. Soames's death, and always considered it was a very mysterious one. A man named Taylor was shown to me, and I was told that he was the man who had been living with the prisoner.

Re-examined.—I inquired afterwards of the prisoner whether the letter she had referred to had arrived: and she said that it had, and that it contained what she expected—a request for money.

By the learned JUDGE.—I told my husband what I had heard the moment I saw him, on the same night.

The disposition of a witness named Sarah Allen, who was too ill too attend the court, was put in, and it was to the effect that the prisoner told her on the day the deceased died that she knew all the secrets of the deceased, and that one secret she was in possession of was that she had taken poison; but she said that she did not wish it to be known for the sake of the daughters of the deceased. This witness also stated that the deceased was a most "dreadful" corpse.

Mr. G. H. Baker said,—I am a builder at Boston, in Lincolnshire. The prisoner formerly lived there, and I was acquainted with her. (The witness then produced which the prisoner entitled to some small property at Boston, worth about 20l. a year. He also proved that the letter that had been put in was in the handwriting of the prisoner, but stated that it was disguised, according to his opinion.)

Mr. Baker was cross-examined at considerable length with regard to the means he had of acquiring a knowledge of the prisoner's handwriting, and it appeared that he was the executor to the will that had been proceed, and had received a great many letters from the prisoner, and was well acquainted with her writing, and he stated that although the letter in question was evidently in a disguised hand, still, from the spelling and the form of some of the letters, he had no doubt it was her handwriting.

In answer to questions put by the learned Judge, the witness stated that if he had seen the letter casually, and without knowing any of the other facts, he should not, perhaps, have recognized the writing. He also stated that the prisoner had been in the service of Mr. Mawer, and that the latter occasionally had slight attacks of gout, but he was not aware whether he was in the habit of taking colchcum or any other medicine.

A letter was then put in written by the prisoner, the object of which was to show that she was in distressed circumstances about the time the offence was committed, and that the motive for the commission of the crime was to obtain possession of the 9l. that had been received by the deceased on the day she was first taken ill.

Mr. Dixon, a clerk in the General Post-office, proved that the letter first read relating to the supposed loan of 80l. was posted between 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 18th of October, and 8 o'clock on Monday, the 20th, at Torrington-place post-office, near the residence of the deceased.

Mr. Stevenson, the husband of a former witness, proved that he had a conversation with the prisoner, and she said, in answer to questions he put to her, that there was plenty of evidence to justify the coroner's jury in returning a verdict of natural death, and that she then said, "Ah, if that fellow gave her anything!" and suddenly stopped, without finishing the sentence.

Mr. G. Whidburn said,—I am a surgeon practising at Guildford-street, Russell-square. I was acquainted with the deceased, but I had not attended her professionally and I considered her very healthy and a person of cheerful disposition. I was first called in to attend the deceased on Friday, the 17th of October. It was in the after part of the day. I found her suffering from great sickness and pain in the bowels, and there were also spasms and great restlessness. I heard that she had vomited, and there had been a great deal of purging before I came. The deceased looked very dejected, and in consequence of the state I found her in I inquired what she had taken and she said she had taken some pork pie, which she supposed might have disagreed with her. The prisoner was present, and she appeared very kind to the deceased. She said the pork pie was very good, and she showed me the remainder of it. I prepared some medicine which contained a mild preparation of opium, and it was sent to the deceased's house immediately. I do not recollect ever having said anything to the prisoner about the medicine. I went to see the deceased again late at night, and found that the medicine had no effect in alleviating the symptoms, and I prepared some a little stronger. On the Friday night I remember a statement being made by the prisoner to the effect that the deceased had got into some trouble and anxiety on account of her connexion with some man she had met in an omnibus. I was at the house of the deceased at a very early hour on the Saturday morning, and the deceased was then alive, but as ill as she possibly could be, and I considered that she was near her end. After the death had taken place an application was made to me for a certificate as to the cause of death, and I refused to give one. I was afterwards examined at the inquest, and made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and to the best of my recollection the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels was inflamed, and I attributed, the death of the deceased to that inflammation. The effect of the medicine I have prescribed in a case of choleraic diarrhœa should have been to ease the pain and stop the purging. At the time I attributed the death to natural causes, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect. A person named Dixon lodged in Mrs. Soames's house, and he died therein in June, four months before the death of the deceased. During his illness I had a conversation with the prisoner, and she told me that Dixon had been in the habit of taking colchicum for rheumatism, and I told her that it was a very dangerous medicine, and that it should not be administered except under medical supervision, and the prisoner replied that she knew this and was well acquainted with it. An overdose of colchicum would produce all the symptoms that were exhibited by the deceased—namely, vomiting purging, sickness, and pain in the chest and bowels. No such results could have followed the administration of the medicine that I prescribed. I was satisfied at the time that the inflammation in the stomach of the deceased had been produced by something she had taken, and any vegetable irritant poison would have produced all these appearance, and colchicum, if administered in brandy and egg, brandy and water, would certainly have done so. I also have no doubt that such a poison might pass out of the system without leaving any trace.

At this stage of the case the trial was adjourned, the jury, as is usual in cases of felony, being taken to the London Coffee-house in charge of the officers of the Court.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN PRESS.

TRIAL OF AN OFFICER FOR FORGERY.

(From the Englishman, Oct. 20.)

MENTION is made in one of our London correspondents' letters of the committal for trial by the County Magistrates at Hythe of an officer of the 84th Regiment on a charge of forgery. The case appears to be one so peculiar in its main features that we cannot believe it to be one of indifference to the public, while to our military readers it presents some features of peculiar interest. The story as at present told is simply this:—Either Ensign Aldridge, the officer charged

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with forgery, or some one resembling him, presented a cheque for £15 drawn by J. R. Meiklam on Cox and Co., and payable to Mr. Thorpe, for payment on the 15th August last, at the National and Provincial Bank at Folkestone. The cashier of the bank says Ensign Aldridge was the person, and that on his requesting him to put his name on the back of the cheque he did so, and that he then gave him cash for it. He, moreover, adds that he came in a fly—an open one with a hood to it. In due course the cheque was forwarded to London, and some days subsequently it was returned unpaid by Cox and Co., with a note referring the bank to Messrs. Macgregor agents for the 78th. On the cheque being forwarded to the latter parties it was referred by them to Messrs. Downes and Son, Ensign Meiklam's agents. The cashier then asserts that from information he had received he believed the cheque to be forged, and he therefore placed it in the hands of the police, who thereupon arrested Ensign Aldridge. On the hearing before the Magistrates a cab-driver was produced as the person who had driven Ensign Aldridge to the bank, but this man distinctly affirmed that he knew Ensign Aldridge and that he was not the man he drove to the bank on the 15th August. This is the evidence which Ensign Aldridge has committed to take his trial for forgery, though he has been admitted to bail, his father and a Sussex county magistrate being each bound in a sum of £500 for his appearance. If the Hythe county magistrates were sufficiently satisfied of Mr. Aldridge's guilt and with the evidence of the cashier of the bank as to his identity in the face of the cab-driver's denial that he drove Mr. Aldridge to the bank on that day, though he admits that he drove another person there, their accepting bail is a most unaccountable proceeding. We could imagine them having remanded the prisoner to enable the police of the prosecuting parties to adduce more evidence, but we fail to see in that case, as given by our correspondent, any sufficient grounds for a committal. If, moreover, the evidence given by Colonel Lightfoot be coupled with the prisoner's position and freedom from indebtedness, and the absence of any apparent necessity on his part for money, his committal to take his trial on this charge only appears the more and more extraordinary. Colonel Lightfoot says that parade was dismissed at half-past eleven on the 15th August, that at nearly twelve he saw the prisoner descending the hill in plain clothes; that he asked him for leave to go to Canterbury, which he immediately gave him; that he had been fourteen months in the regiment, had borne an unexceptionable character; and that he (Colonel Lightfoot) had never seen a more promising young officer join the regiment. Colonel Lightfoot then adds that he did not know of the prisoner's being in debt in any way; that he had made enquiry and could not discover that there was the smallest debt, that his father was a man of property, and that he himself had many influential friends. Under these circumstances the committal, upon the unsupported evidence of one man, who possibly, in cashing the cheque, exceeded his power and rendered himself responsible to his employers, appears to some extent inexplicable. If the probability of the cashier's account be considered, it will be found that the evidence should rather have weighed for than against the prisoner. He asserts that the person who presented the cheque backed it with his name. The cheque purported to have been drawn by J. R. Meiklam in favor of a Mr. Thorpe, yet the cashier says the prisoner Ensign Aldridge, backed it with his name. The fact of a man presenting a cheque he knows to be forged for payment, and endorsing it with his own name is so opposed to probability, that it alone should have made the Magistrates hesitate in giving full credence to the cashier's statement, and when coupled with that of the cab-driver, who distinctly denies having driven Mr. Aldridge to the Folkestone bank on the day in question, though he admits having taken another person there, should certainly have made the worthy gentlemen cautious in accepting the cashier's identification of the prisoner as the party who presented the cheque as conclusive.

With respect to offences charged against officers in her majesty's service who hold a royal commission, it behoves Magistrates to be careful in their dealing. There is no offence for which a civilian can be punished by a Magistrate that, if committed by an officer bearing her Majesty's commission, is not dealt with far more severely by military than by civil law. Every commanding officer is jealous in the extreme of the honor and respectability of those under his command, and it is seldom that any offence passes by unnoticed; and when it is considered how much there is in the military code of etiquette that finds no place in that of the civilian, how much with the one is a breach of discipline of her Majesty's regulations or of gentlemanly conduct, which in the other is venial, it will not be denied that those having to decide in cases against such persons should be exceedingly careful. The decision of a Magistrate is in the case of a civilian final; it is not so, however, with the military or naval man. An acquital in the one case, or the infliction of the fine disposes of the matter: in the other the offender is still liable to be called on to answer for a mere breach of military discipline arising out of the case disposed of by the Magistrate, or to meet a charge of "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." In the case of the civilian, the charge against him once disposed of the matter is forgotten: the name he bears may occur to us again and again, but we never dream of attaching the offence thereto. With the military or naval man it is far different: their names, their regiments, or their ships are all contained in volumes which are ever present to their comrades' eyes. They or their offences are never forgotten; they are ever present, and if their names be mentioned the remark is sure to follow—"Ah! he is the man who was 'had up' or tried for so and so." Ensign Aldridge has been committed for trial on a charge of forgery, long ere that it is a fact patent to every man in her Majesty's army. All hear of the charge, and all will remember it—"Ah! that's the man that the magistrates at Hythe committed for forgery," will be the comment upon his name from this time forth. He may, and we trust will, be acquitted We believe he will, for we can as yet see no sufficient grounds even for suspicion against him, but for all that he is a marked man; he has been committed to take his trial on a penal charge and that fact will never be forgotten though his acquittal may be.

FARE IN FRENCH STEAMERS.

(From the Madras Times, Oct. 25.)

If credit is to be placed in the rumours that have reached us from time to time regarding new Line of French Steamers, we are led to believe that there will be little, if any, material reduction in the fares. This great desideratum appears, therefore, to be again put off for a time, but we wish to say a few words regarding a plan, by means of which we hope soon to see our wishes realized as regards the pecuniary point of view.

There can be no doubt, that, within a very few years, when the Railways to Calcutta and Madras are complete, Bombay will be the port at which all travellers to and from India will land and embark, and so large will be their number, and there will be room for two or three Steam Companies, at least, between Bombay and Suez. But, we think something might be done in the meantime to bring about an opposition to our powerful friends, the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The difficulty that has prevented other Companies entering the field of Steam Navigation in the East, so long and ably held by the P. and O. Company, has been the great expense of forming Agencies and Coal establishments at the many places at which Steamers must necessarily touch, but a line of Steamers between Bombay and Suez would only require Coaling depots at Bombay and Aden, as sufficient coal can be taken in at the latter place to last to Suez and for the return voyage to Aden. Already on the Mediterranean side, there are several lines of steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, Marseilles, Liverpool, and other places.

We thus should have the opposition as far as Bombay,—it now remains to be seen how the Madras and Calcutta passengers are to be brought on to the line, and it seems to us that little difficulty need be apprehended on this head. The Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company are now running steamers regularly from Calcutta to Madras on the one coast, and from Beypore to Bombay on the other coast, and arrangements could easily be made for the times of departure and arrival at those several ports to correspond with the times of our new Company, and they would thus gain an important addition to their traffic. We reckon that, by this route, there would be at any rate, three days saved, over the time now occupied in the overland journey, and, thus, one point would be gained. But, above all, the pecuniary saving is what is now required. We ought, we must be able to go to England for above 80£,—and this we believe might be the scale of prices, roughly estimated:—

From Calcutta to Madras by Steamer	£10
" Madras to Beypore by rail including Hotel expenses	3
" Beypore to Bombay by Steamer	8
" Bombay to Suez by Steamer	30
" Suez to Alexandria	4
" Alexandria to London	20
Total from *Calcutta* to London	£75

and we hope we may see it ere long.

SIR HUGH ROSE AND THE CLUB.

(From the Englishman, Oct. 21.)

YET once more this wretched Priestley business! with which, until its rebound from England, we hoped we had done in this country. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has addressed a long letter to the Managing Committee of the United Service Club, of which he has been Honorary President since his accession to power here, resigning that office and terminating his connection with the institution. In His Excellency's communication the committee and the members of the United Service Club are informed that, in his opinion, the proper action of the Club, as regards the Priestley-Fitzgerald affair was to have referred the matter at once to him, as President of the Club, when he would have acted and given his counsel in the matter; and he further states that he will make his approval and support of Colonel Priestley's conduct as widely known and spread as can possibly be the scandal and the proceedings of which that officer has been made the victim. His Excellency also, in his letter, mentions more than once Colonel Priestley's having been expelled by "some of the members of the Club;" but surely the Commander-in-Chief must know very well why it was that "all the members" were not present; and we can assure him that had they been so, the unanimity of the resolution and the action to expel Colonel Priestley would have been as complete and as totally without a dissenting voice as was that manifested by the members who vindicated and used their civil rights, uninfluenced by the pressure or the fear of military power. As to the session and counsel with which His Excellency might have obliged the United Service Club, had the Committee appealed to him as President in the first instance, people will, from what has passed, form their own opinions as we have formed ours, which we need not trouble ourselves to give. If His Excellency does not mean to say that, had the affair been in the first instance referred to him, he would have acted differently from what he has done, he means nothing to the purpose; and if he does mean that, he is simply avowing that he has upheld what is indefensible and wrong because he was not consulted as umpire and judge. "Some of the members of the United Service Club"—which means all the members who dared to go to the meeting of the 25th of September—where fortunately, quite numerous enough, and competent to expel Colonel Priestley from that institution; and we would observe that, had there been five thousand English gentlemen present, instead of five and twenty, the result would have been quite the same—as complete, as unanimous, and as unopposed by a single dissentient voice. His Excellency may sound the clarion of his approval and support of Colonel Priestley's conduct as long and as loudly as he will, but there is what is called the silent voice of honor which holds its own in the heart of every English gentleman, and which when provoked to speak will make itself heard above all clamour and in defiance of all power. Of this high feeling of honor no man is president: nor will any power or elevation enable any person to justify conduct which it condemns, or force upon its votaries principles tending to violate its dictates and break through its laws. This time we do hope that we have done with the first Indian act of this miserable and unfortunate drama, and may divert our attention elsewhere until we hear the first accounts of the opening of act the second on the English stage.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

(From the Englishman, Oct. 20.)

WE have frequently of late noticed the amalgamation canker which has commenced to sap those valuable relics of the Company's government—the various funds of the military service; and we have now to chronicle a vital, and we fear inevitable, blow which has been launched at the first and most extensively useful of those institutions—the Bengal Military Fund. The facts are as follows:—Major F. O. Salusbury, of H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, and previously of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, who is stationed with his regiment at Mooltan, has written to the Paymaster of that circle, instructing him to cease making any deductions whatever from his pay on account of the funds to which he formerly contributed; and he has also written to the Military Fund management here to the same effect, desiring that they will remove his name from the list of subscribers from the 1st of August last. Major Salusbury's grounds of action, which appear to us indisputably strong, are in his own words, to this effect—that, whilst in the Company's army he duly subscribed to the funds maintained by that army; that, subsequently whilst in her Majesty's Indian army, he still continued his subscriptions to those institutions; but that being now an officer in the British army, and having nothing whatever to do with the Indian service any more than all the other officers of that army, he positively declines and refuses to contribute further to any local or Indian funds, and has become a contributor to those of the service in which he now is. To us, as we have said above, the reasoning and the right here put forward are indisputable; and we cannot see how any deductions can justly be made from Major Salusbury's pay for the support of the Military or any other Indian Fund, any more than from the pay of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. In the Amalgamation Act of last year this matter is but half settled, Indian officers being permitted, if so inclined, to carry with them into the British Army the benefit and advantages of the several funds, by continuing their subscriptions; but their doing so is not made compulsory, and this being the case, Major Salusbury, who appears to be a determined old bachelor, has the undeniable right to decline subscribing for the benefit of the widows and orphans of a service with which he has now no further connection. This right being conceded to the officer in question, equally belongs to all other officers who have left the Indian for the British army, and therefore all the officers of the twelve new line regiments, and all those of the late Company's now Royal artillery and engineers, have an equal right of secession, an extensive exercise of will be a death-blow to the Military and Orphan Funds. So impressed are the Military Fund management here with this fact, and with the gravity of the danger to the institution involved in it, that they are about referring the case to the government, which will be done within a few days. What remedial action, short of subsidising the Military Fund, the government can take, we confess ourselves at a loss to see, as we assume that the idea of compelling Queen's officers to continue subscribing to the charitable institutions of a service from which they are totally disconnected will never be entertained for a moment. We are sorry for the blow which the Military Fund has received, but whilst wishing every prosperity to that noble and useful institution, we would not for a moment think of conducing to its welfare and stability by an invasion of the private rights of the officers of the British Army.

BOURNE'S STEAM TRAIN.—A HISTORY.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, Oct. 18.)

IT is a happy law of our moral nature that efforts, strongly and steadily directed to the attainment of any possible object, will nearly always succeed in the accomplishment of its design. Every important step in the world's progress has been achieved by the power of vigorous and sustained effort. Before its mighty impulses the barriers of obstruction give way, the bulwarks of prejudice crumble, and the discredited visions of to-day become the cherished realities of to-morrow. Not lightly, however, nor with any small expenditure of moving force, are such transformations to be wrought. Not only must there be absolute knowledge, but there must be invincible will; an intelligence which can enlighten, and a resolution which can compel. If there be the least weariness or wavering; if the eye be suffered to wander to other objects instead of being concentred on the *one* with piercing and steady gaze, the conditions of success have been broken, and such unsteady effort subsides into the limbo of good intentions. Mere negative virtue will do nothing to propel on the wheels of the world. A man may be faultless a perfect crysolite, and yet as useless to the progress of humanity as a cabbage. It is *positive* excellence that alone tells; and of it the ingredients are good sense, good motives, indomitable resolution, and hard work. It is only men distinguished by these qualities which leave their stamp upon the age; for it is on such only who will possess the sustained energy and the undying perseverance which are necessary to overcome the inertia by which all useful measures of improvement are obstructed. Wilberforce and Clarkson in the question of negro emancipation, Cobden and Bright in the question of free trade, are good and familiar examples of the combination of qualities to which we have referred; and after having first been denounced as visionaries and heretics, they were finally recognized as authorities and apostles. In the history of physical improvement similar examples may be cited as manifestations of the operation of the same general law. Harvey was stigmatised as a pretender before he was acknowledged as the great medical luminary of the age, Brindley, when he projected the Bridge water Canal acqueducts, was taunted with the design of "building castles in the air;" and George Stephenson, when he stated in the House of Commons that locomotives could travel on a Railway faster than 10 miles an hour, was looked upon as a man bereft of understanding. More recently, when the screw propeller was introduced into steam vessels it was for some years looked upon with doubt, and disfavour; and it required the most herculean efforts on the part of Mr. Smith—to whom the merit of its success is chiefly due—to obtain for it a fair and patient trial. The first step in all these cases of innovation is to obstruct and discredit,—the last is to embrace. But who shall tell the travail of soul, the unwearied effort, and the unshrinking resolution, which the progress from the one stage to the other involves and implies? Of course all improvements must be pursued through difficulties and disappointments. Not only must the originator of these improvements have absolute faith himself, but he must be able to inspire faith in others; and he must be able to endure the sneers of the ignorant, and the censures and disparagements which any temporary want of success will be sure to bring. Not every man is cast in the heroic mould necessary for a contest of this nature; and correspondingly great should be our appreciation of such natures wherever we find them.

We have been led into these general reflections by the accounts which have reached us of the performance of Mr. Bourne's steam train on her voyage up the Indus to Ferozepore. Never was project more heartily denounced than this one was at its initiation; and the clamour against it was not merely loud, but almost universal, having been led on by probably every officer without exception of the Indian Navy, who, apparently with a presentiment of their fate, did not wish to see a private company establishing steamers upon the Indus. Certainly the imperfect success attending the early trials of Mr. Bourne's train gave colour to the justice of the fulminations directed against it. But those defects, whatever they were, had very little to do with the merits of the system; and having taken some pains to inform ourselves of the facts, we believe we are in a position accurately to relate them.

Mr. Bourne's first train was brought in pieces to Kurrachee near the end of December 1858, and was tried in the harbour of Kurrachee in April 1859. Her performance was deemed very satisfactory, and she was soon after sent on her first voyage up the Indus. Her trial in the harbour had been made with coal; and on the early part of her voyage up the river, coal was used. But after the coal was finished, and she had to bring to use wood, the steam could not be kept up, and the progress was very slow. It was obvious to Mr. Bourne that the cause of the inability of the wood to raise steam, was its too great length. On reaching Sehwan therefore he directed the vessel to return, in order that the wood might be cut short before the next voyage; and believing all material difficulties to be now surmounted he returned to England.

The pent-up animosity however of a number of jealous spectators now broke out. The return from Sehwan was declared to be indicative of failure—though why a trial trip which stopped at Sehwan, should be more a failure than if it stopped at Mooltan, or any other point, it is not easy to specify. The Superintendent in Kurrachee, yielding to the influences around him, laid the vessel up, and wrote to the Directors in London to say she would not answer. Officers of the Indian Navy in this country, who were acquainted with some of the Directors at home, wrote to the same effect. They also reported to the Government that the train system would not do. The Government consequently stopped payment of the subsidy to the company. A schism took place in the Board of Directors. The shareholders supported Mr. Bourne almost unanimously; and the Chairman and himself are now the only original members remaining of the Board of Directors.

Meanwhile the Secretary of the Company was sent out to Kurrachee with power to have the train started anew. But although it had been often out at sea from Kurrachee harbour, in taking it over the bar on one occassion when there was a swell on, it suffered a collision which made a hole in the steamer, and she shunk and was lost. The train could not be again tried until another steamer of adequate power came out. Three steamers were successively sent out and were lost by the way in the dreadful winter of 1860. Others were built and arrived safely; and of these the *Indus*, which has just brought up the train barges to Buckree, is one. During all this season of trial and difficulty, the only aid which the Government gave to the company consisted in lowering the rates of freight by the Government steamers, and in 'Coaching' the steamer *Sutlej*, which the company had by this time placed on the river. One Government steamer was set to run the day before, and another a day after the *Sutlej*. When this practice was complained of it turned out to be nobody's fault, and was both denied and justified as such things usually are by such persons. Latterly, as a further act of justice, the Government has authorized the Railway flotilla capital to be doubled, and has handed over its vessels to that company, *taking shares in payment!* This it has done on the ground that the flotilla company's vessels having failed, that company required further support. The impartial sense of justice with which the Government is penetrated compels them to say to the one company, because your vessels have failed we will forfeit your subsidy, while to the other company they say, because your vessels have failed, we will double our support!

Meanwhile, what is the spectacle which meets our eyes upon the Indus? We find that the only vessels which are capable of drawing up laden barges during the high season are the vessels of the company whose subsidy has been forfeited for its shortcomings! Forfeited did we say? We mean *suspended*, for forfeited we feel quite sure the subsidy will not be. The sense of equity in England is too powerful for that, even should the sense of shame not overtake the Government of Bombay. It is to these discredited vessels that the Government is mainly indebted for getting its supplies of beer—so urgently wanted—carried up the Sutlej. It is to this discredited train that they are indebted for getting up a cargo of beer so very much exceeding what any vessel has ever brought up the river before; and it is to the same machinery they will have to trust for bringing up troops and stores when the day of peril comes. It needs no great perspicacity to see that if the train system answers in the way its authors expect—and that it will so answer there appears to be now little doubt anywhere—it will inevitably drive all other steamers off the Indus. *This is a result which the Government cannot hinder*; and when it takes place the Government will begin to find that honesty would have been the best policy after all, as the steam company will no doubt take care to indemnify itself by corresponding charges for whatever losses it has unjustly sustained.

We cannot conclude these remarks.—notwithstanding their unexpected expansion under our pen—without drawing a few practical deductions. Of Mr. Bourne we do not think it necessary to speak. Our appreciation of him is well known, and it is quite well known moreover that not merely in England, but in America, France, Germany, and indeed in every part of the civilized world, his name is known as one of the first engineering authorities of the day. A friend of ours—and of everybodys—at this station, formerly an engineering student and a pupil of Brunel's, was prescribed by Brunel a course of Mr. Bourne's engineering works, and we have reason to know that Robert Stephenson and all the most eminent engineers in England, habituallly made the same recommendation. It is surely no small benefit to us to have a person of this standing in India. But whatever talent Mr. Bourne may have displayed in the invention of his steam train, we look upon the merit of that achievement as nothing compared with the merit of the perseverance and fortitude which he has exhibited in the midst of bigotry and detraction. These events are not of trifling moment. They will have a place in the page of history. And there too, "damned to everlasting fame," will appear other names gibbetted in unenviable notoriety in consequence of their opposition to improvements which they have been unable to hinder. We think all will admit that whatever may be the merits of Mr. Bourne's projects, he at least pursues them with inflexible resolution; and in our judgment this quality gives the best guarantee that he will resolutely work out whatever enterprize he takes up.

Business Announcements.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses	,, 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

F. BOBSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.
4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have for sale—
Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ½ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ½ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.—The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. Betts, late Betts and Pagan.—Messrs. E. & Co have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk, Mixed Tweeds, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Cotton Cord, &c. &c.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Sicilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Messrs. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street Fort.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A-lamode Beet, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouill, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

Business Announcements.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER.

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE
BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at prime cost.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

MRS. HERN, Miliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY, Civil, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

THE LONDON HOUSE.—WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS. Just Received by the Overland Mail.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Always on hand,
A large assortment of Geneva Watches of best makers, from Rs. 18 to 55.
Brass Circular Tent or Palanquin Clocks, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with Alarm—Rs. 18.
Opera Glasses, Silver plated and bound with Russia Leather.
Opera Glasses, Ladies', beautifully enamelled.
Cruet Stands, Candlesticks with Shades.
Best Pebble Spectacles, and Eye Glasses.
Braid Guards for do. do.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery in great variety.

MASONIC JEWELLERY.
Past Masters each Rs. 30.
Royal Arch ,, 30.
Mark Masters ,, 16.
A Sewing Machine complete, by Grover and Baker.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 16 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do. Rs. 12.
Gentlemen's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 86.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 180.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for	year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.
LIFE BRANCH.
THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1 .... Black Capsule ...	35
	,, pts .... ,, ...	18
	No. 2 .... Blue ,, ...	30
	,, Pts .... ,, ...	16
	No. 3 .... Yellow ,, ...	26
	,, Pts .... ,, ...	14
	No. 4 .... Green ,, ...	22
	,, Pts .... ,, ...	12
	Medoc .... Red ,, ...	17
	,, Pts .... ,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	38
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braunberger	35
	Rudeshimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
Port	Black Seal	28
	,, ,, Pts...	14
	Red Seal	24
	,, ,, Pts...	12
Sherry	Amontillado .... Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Pale .... Brown ,,	26
	Light Golden .... Green ,,	28
	Pale .... Yellow ,,	22
	Pale .... White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown .... in Glass Bottles...	42
	,, ... ,, Pts...	21
	White .... ,, Bottles...	42
	,, ... ,, Pts...	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
,,	Pts...	21
Cherry Brandy		30
,,	Pts...	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE."
Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.
EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing .... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing .... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.
PORT in Case containing .... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing .... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing .... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Braudenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anisette	30
St. George ,,	23	Crême de Cretis	22
Chambertin ,,	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do.	26
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do.	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Esthephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal .... Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. .... Good Dinner Wines....	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity .... Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal .... Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux	,,	,,	34
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ... A. DePaul ...... Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ... A. DePaul ...... Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ... J. C. Morizet ... Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ... do. ...... Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still (Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine...)	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSSELE do. do.			
RABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,	
do. ...Jules Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	50
Rum .... Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London	,,	,,	
Do. .... Hollands in cases	,,	,,	
WHISKEY .... Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.
Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanised India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Grannite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing under the style or Firm of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co. has been THIS DAY dissolved with the mutual consent of the partners.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA.
NUSSERWANJEE BOMANJEE MODY.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.
MUNCHERJEE NUSSERWANJEE MODY.
[By A. N. MODY.
RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMAJEE.
ARDASEER NUSSERWANJEE MODY.
Bombay, 24th October 1862.

With reference to the above Notice. MR. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA and MR. RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA, will carry on business from this date as Merchants under the firm of
RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA & Co.
MR. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA will carry on business from this date as Merchant and Agent under the Firm of
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.
MR. NUSSERWANJEE BOMANJEE MODY, MR. MUNCHERJEE NUSSERWANJEE MODY, and MR. ARDASEER NUSSERWANJEE MODY will carry on business from this date as Merchants and Agents under the Firm of
NUSSERWANJEE BOMANJEE MODY & Co.
Bombay, 24th October 1862.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 o'clock P.M. of the 7th November next for the erection of Buildings on the Carnac Bunder for Patent Cotton Packing Presses.

The Managers do not bind themselves to accept any, or the lowest tender.

Plans, &c. may be obtained on application at the office of the Managers.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Managers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company.
Bombay, 30th October 1862.

TO OYSTER EATERS.—We cannot too much recommend "Goud in freres" "Haut Santerne."
H. GAIGNOUX, Junior.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of HORMUSJEE TAMOOLJEE, BHORUCHA, deceased, having been granted to Mr. NOUROZJEE FURDOONJEE one of the Executors therein named, all persons being indebted to or having any claims on the Estate of the abovenamed Testator, are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts and to send accounts of their claims to the said Mr. NOUROZJEE FURDOONJEE at the Translator's and Interpretor's Office, High Court, within 14 days from this date.

FAITHFULL & KEIR,
Solicitors for the Executor.
Bombay, 28th October 1862.

EDUCATION.—ROSEDALE HOUSE, RICHMOND, LONDON. Young Ladies from abroad are received in this old established first class school. Mrs. DICKSON taking a maternal charge of them on inclusive terms. English French, and German Governesses are resident, and the best Masters attend from London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

EDUCATION.—MR. AUSTIN MEARS begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that he has taken over the good will and furniture of the School kept by the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, and has removed the establishment this day to the more suitable, airy, and commodious premises situated at No. 9, Rampart Row, next door to Messrs. G. S. King & Co.'s Office, where he hopes to meet with a continuance of that cordial support so freely bestowed for many years upon his predecessor, to merit which, and to give entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those Pupils who may be entrusted to his care, he will exert himself to the utmost of his ability.

MR. MEARS begs to intimate that he has had upwards of fifteen years' experience as a Teacher, six of which were passed in one of the largest Public Schools in London; and having gone through the course of instruction prescribed by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, he feels confident that a short trial will prove that he is fully capable, of not merely imparting an ordinary Elementary Education, but also of qualifying his pupils for responsible positions, either in the MERCANTILE or ENGINEERING PROFESSIONS.

MR. MEARS is in possession of documents and testimonials which fully bear him out in the professions he has herein made, and these, together with the school, will be freely open at all times, to the inspection of the Parents and Friends of his pupils.

Terms, as heretofore. 10 Rs. per month.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Perfect Digeston, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessneess, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121: Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Cannisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Cannisters, 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.
No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

Auction Advertisements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

ON TUESDAY, the 4th November next, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Grey Shirtings and Madapollams, Eau de Cologne, Electro Plated Tea Services, and sundry articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A CASE OF MILLINERY, consisting of various descriptions of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.
A lot of Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Driving Reins, Double Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Gents Switches, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c. &c.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Plated Ware, Cruet Frames, Tea Sets &c., Several Coils of Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Few good Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, 8 Pieces of Venetian Carriage Linings, Floor Oil Carpets.
St. Estephe Claret, Hoyteme and Co.'s Hollands.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st November 1862.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
400 Pieces of Turkey Red Chintzes.
1 Case of Flowered Net.
Few Pieces of Silk Handkerchiefs, Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Twists, &c.
ALSO
M)
S)A B $1 c 20.
About 20 Bales of T Cloth, containing 100 pieces each, weighing 5 lbs. on account of the underwriters.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
New Cottage Pianofortes.
Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Oct. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & CO.
SALE OF FANCY AND OTHER GOODS, &c. &c.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the following Cases of Goods viz:—
1 Case of Handsome Porcelain and Gilt Figures.
1 Case of Fancy Boxes of various Patterns and sizes.
1 Case of Sundry Goods consisting of Spectacles, Spectacle Cases, Eye and Watch makers Glasses, Telescopes, several Cases of Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.
1 Case of Fancy articles consisting of Lady's Hand and Courier Bags, Albums of great variety, Portfolios with Cutlery, Pocket Books, and Pocket Purses, Lady's Companions, &c. &c.
1 Case Consisting of Handsome Work and Writing Boxes with Music, Mahogany, Morocco leather, and Rosewood Dressing Cases, Dram Bottles, Drinking Cups, &c. &c.
2 Case 20 Dozen best Eau de Cologne in half Pint Bottles First quality.
1 Case 20 Ditto ditto in small Bottles.
3 Cases Hard Ware consisting of Screw Wrenches, Saddlers Tapestry, and Watch makers' Hammers, Bow Saws, Watchmakers' Screw Taps, Plane Iron, Mortice head and Socket, Chissels, Compasses, Door and Letter Locks, Sets, of Braces, Bench and hand Vices, &c. &c.
1 Case Fiddles, Guitars, Flutes, and Accordians.
A few beautiful colored Engravings of Paul, Vergins and others.
ALSO,
The Sundry effects of the late Mr. George Hutchinson, 2nd Class Engineers I.N.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 3rd November Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will hold at their Rooms, their usual Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.
A quantity of Cutlery.
20 Barrels English Bottled quarts Beer.
AND
On account of the first purchaser Thucker Doongersey Goga, by order of Cursondass Madowdass.
WG
B 17 Bales 350 pieces 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On THURSDAY, the 6th November, at 4 P.M. on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rajashree Gunnesh Venaeck, on account, and at the risk of Wittuldass Mungulјee, a piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort, on the extremity of Wittulwady Lane, near Kalbadavie Road, admeasuring 628 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the books of the Collector of Pension and tax under No. and assessed under No. 71. For further particulars apply to Rajashree Gunnesh Venaeck.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
On an early day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises near the Secretariate, all the School and Household Furniture, Books, &c., &c., of the late Mr. A. B. Boswell. Full particulars will appear shortly, and Catalogues will be published.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
NEW CARRIAGES
Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.
A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.
A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.
N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.
A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.
SCREW JACKS,
To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.
WINES.

Good Port Wine	Rs. 18	per dozen.
Good Sherry	,, 18	per doz.
English-bottled Beer	,, 4	,,

Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.
CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 8, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st Nov., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
6 Sets of Plated Mounted New Buggy Harness.
6 Do. do. Brass do.
20 Pair of Cut Glass Muffiners with silver tops, the property of the Mess of the 18th Regt. N.I.
AT 1 P.M.
And any Carriages or Horses that may offer.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. have received instruction from Messrs. BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th instant, :—
Three Buggies landed ex-*Grenville* and *Veritas*.
One imitation half cane and blue body, fixed on lancewood shaft lined with crimson Morocco and cloth to match.
Two imitation cane bodied fitted on lancewood shaft, and lined with drab Morocco and cloth to match.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
ON WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture &c. of MR. WALTER ANDERSON, the same consists of Plated Glass and Queens Ware, Chairs, Tables, Side Board, Presses, Cheffonier, Tea Poys, Screens, Bedstead, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glass, Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.
The Property will be on view from Monday the 3rd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.
On MONDAY, the 24th, TUESDAY, the 25th, and WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, handsome Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, a valuable Library of Books, a first-rate Slate Billiard Table, a magnificent Piano, splendid Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c. &c., of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.)
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 19th proximo.
Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

TO LET.
Several furnished Bungalows at the Mahableshwar Hills, to let or for sale. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
NEW REVERSIBLE ENGLISH BUILT PATENT MALVERN DOG CART.
Just Landed.
Only one, now remaining on hand unsold, with imitation cane pannels, lancewood shafts, patent reversible seat, either for 2, or 4, very light and elegant and of best construction, built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees, with Waterproof Apron and Lamps.
Best Port and Sherry, by Duckworth & Co., to effect quick sale at 18 Rs. per dozen.
Also best Brandy, at 18 Rs. per dozen. Sample Bottles to be had at Rs. 1½ each.

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.
Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest*.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have just received for Sale on Commission, a fresh batch of very Superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness—prices moderate.
BENNETT & Co.,
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st Nov., 1862.

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